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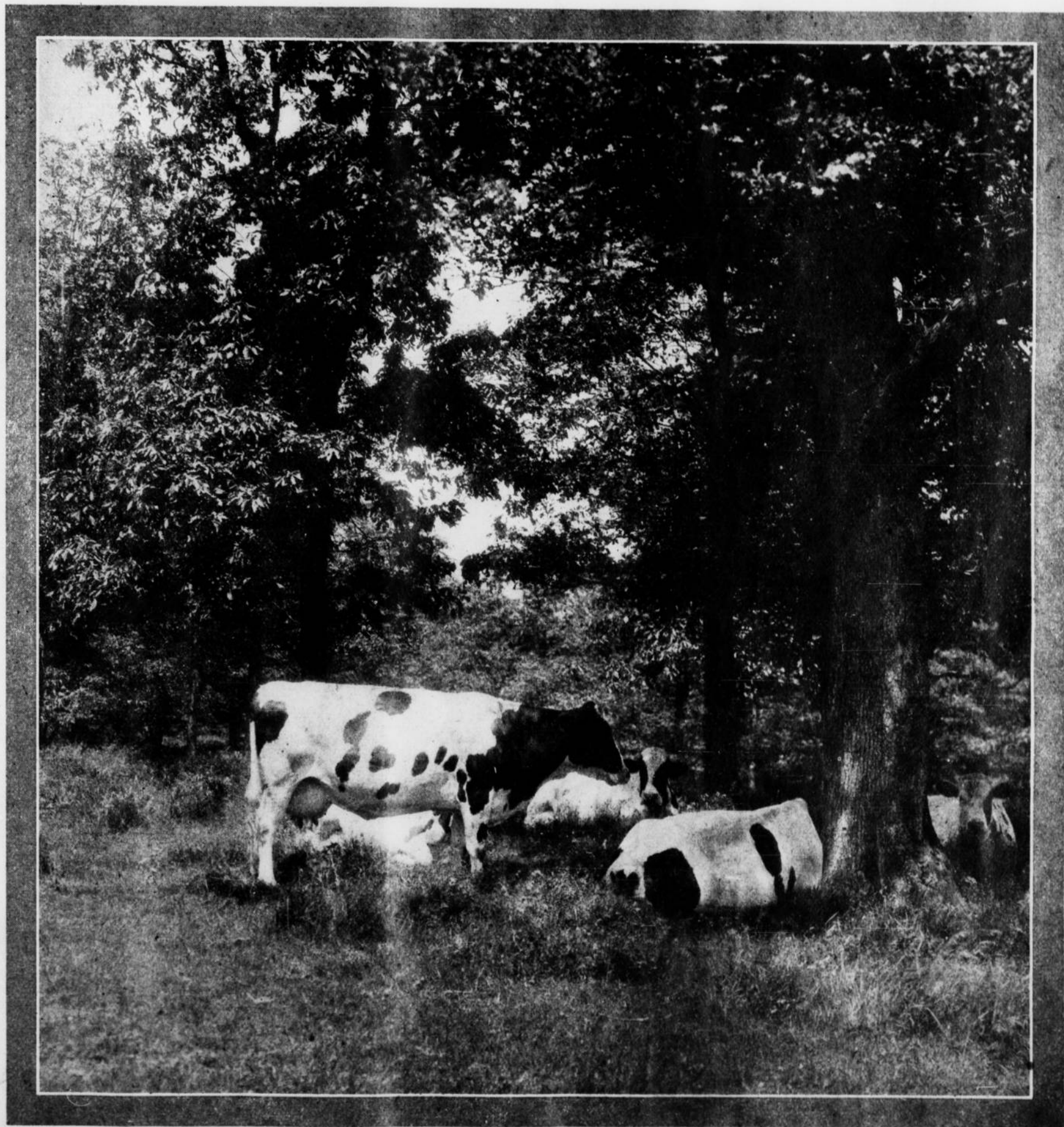
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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June 21, 1922



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

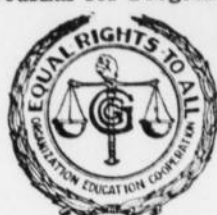
GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Support of Nine Progressives Gives Government Majority of 18 on Budget—  
Wheat Board Legislation Ready for Consideration—By J. A. Stevenson

THE most important event of the past week has been the critical division on the budget which was taken in the early hours of Wednesday morning. Since it was known that the government's fate was in the balance, the galleries were packed and only 15 members out of 235 were absent. First the Drayton amendment was snowed under by the huge majority of 169 to 51, the minority being composed of 43 Tories, the two Laborites and four Progressives, Miss MacPhail and Messrs. MacTaggart, Garland and Gardiner, the rest of the Progressives voting with the Liberals. On the main motion the alignment was practically reversed; the main body of the Progressives joined the Conservatives and the brace of Laborites in opposing the budget. If the ministry had been compelled to depend solely upon their Liberal followers they would have been left in a minority of four, but the two Independents and no less than nine Progressives, Messrs. Sexsmith, Elliott (Dundas), Elliott (South Waterloo), Hodgins, Humphrey, McBride, Binette, Hammel and Reed, came to their rescue and provided them with a majority of 18, the figures being 119 to 101. Probably some of the bolters were honestly satisfied with the budget, but there is little doubt that others were influenced by the threat of an election held out by government emissaries and determined to take out insurance against it. The government profess to be delighted with the size of their majority, but a ministry which has to be saved from defeat on its budget by the votes of others than its own followers must be regarded as enjoying precarious health.

## Fielding's New Argument

On the Monday previous to the division Mr. Fielding had announced very substantial modifications of the original budget proposals. In his second speech he took occasion to review the economic situation and discuss the fiscal policy of the Liberal party. Apparently he had realized the evil effects of his recent repudiation of the Liberal platform and Sir Lomer's protectionist speech, for he now took a directly opposite tack and declared that the Liberal party had never stood for protection and did not stand for it today. He reiterated the fidelity of his party to the idea of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and contended that in their respective attitudes to this project was to be found a clear line of demarcation between the Liberal and Tory parties. It was noticeable, however, that he did not retract in clear-cut fashion his recent repudiation of the 1919 platform, contenting himself with the excuse that the late election had been fought solely on the record of the Meighen government, and fiscal platforms had played no part in the discussion.

## Motherwell and Carvell

Saturday, the 10th, was given over to the consideration of estimates. Mr. Millar and other western Progressives tried to cut in half the vote of \$8,000,000 for the Welland Canal work but were foiled. When the railway estimates were being discussed, G. G. Coote very skillfully raised the question of Mr. Motherwell's famous pledge to move for the dismissal of Mr. Carvell, the chairman of the Railway Commission,

as soon as he reached Ottawa. His colleagues were thrown into great alarm when Mr. Motherwell began searching in his desk for a statement he proposed to make and combined to stave it off, but after dinner Mr. Coote returned to the attack and eventually Mr. Motherwell advanced the very weird excuse that his high position as a minister of the Crown rendered it improper for him to offer any explanation. He had made, he said, his original statement as a private citizen, and if he remained such would have implemented it. Progressive members like Mr. Shaw freely criticized the utterances of Mr. Carvell and asked if the government contemplated his impeachment.

## Grain Trade Investigation

Some time was given on Monday to the estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Messrs. Campbell, Morrison and McConica took the opportunity to ventilate the case of J. A. Campbell, who had suffered heavy loss through the default of the Acme Grain Company, and sought to place on the government a liability which Mr. Robb declined to accept. The watchful Mr. Sales, assisted by R. M. Johnson, also raised the question of certain reprehensible practices in the grain trade in regard to overages and other matters. Mr. Sales had unearthed a strange order-in-council, passed in September, 1920, which legalized the practice of mixing grain in terminal elevators. This document authorized the owners of grain to "Enter into a contract for the storing and handling and mixing of grain in such private terminal elevators and such contract may, if desired, be in the form of a warehouse receipt which shall be registered by the board as to quantity only." Mr. Sales demanded the continuance of the grain enquiry but free from political bias, and revived the issue on Wednesday when Hon. T. A. Crerar protested against the insidious attacks on the United Grain Growers' Company and other western grain companies and invited the fullest investigation, which was promised by the minister of trade and commerce.

## The Wheat Board

The day was chiefly occupied with consideration of the report of the Wheat Board committee. The report suggests that the government immediately create a national wheat marketing agency endowed with such powers of the old board as it is within the competence of parliament to grant. The act establishing this agency shall become effective only when two or more provinces have conferred upon it such powers of the 1919 board as are under provincial jurisdiction. Mr. Meighen declared the scheme was unworkable and advocated his old plan of a voluntary pool. Most of the Progressives who spoke, while not enthusiastic about the scheme, were willing to try it, but Mr. McMaster assailed the idea of a national marketing agency as unsound. Eventually the report was adopted and legislation based on it has been drafted. Some unimportant bills were dealt with and some estimates passed. Thursday was chiefly consumed in putting forward another stage the same series of minor bills which had been dealt with on Wednesday, and estimates were dealt with in the evening.

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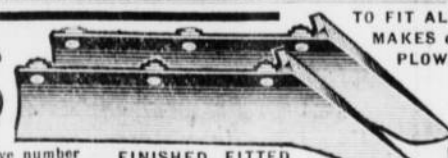
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## How to Paint Your Own Car

Careful Worker May Turn Out Very Creditable Home-made Job

THESE are many car owners on the farm and in the smaller towns who, because of the fact, perhaps, that there are no automobile paint shops convenient to them, or because they cannot conveniently bear paint-shop expense for repainting their cars, are neglecting to have this very important job done, with the result that not alone does the failure to save the surface deteriorate the value and usefulness of the vehicle, but also they can have no proper pride in the appearance of the machine.

Still the car owner who, for the above reasons, cannot put his car in a regular paint shop cannot be blamed for hesitating to tackle the job himself. He sees so many cases of cars being painted privately that have been an eyesore that he is afraid to tackle the work himself. In some cases the failure to make a good job could be blamed on the material used, but in the majority of cases the fault is not in the material but in the method used, for with good material properly and carefully applied there is no reason whatever why the car owner should not turn out a repainting job with which he should be thoroughly satisfied and of which he should be proud.

Fortunately in Canada we have a fair number of thoroughly reliable paint manufacturers who for many years have been building up a business based on high quality materials, thoroughly tested both in laboratory and practically, so that there is no doubt whatever but that if the car owner purchases from his local dealer automobile painting materials manufactured by any of the widely known and nationally advertised manufacturers that he will have the proper material to complete his car satisfactorily.

Now, just a little pointer to you, Mr. Car Owner. When you go to your local dealer for your materials, the details of which we will give you later, insist on getting one of the well-known, old-established and well-advertised lines. Pay the price for the material. In fact, if your dealer happens to have two lines and one is considerably higher priced than the other, buy the best. See that your dealer believes in the product he is selling. If he does not, go to some other dealer who does, and who is prepared to stand fully behind the product he sells you.

The best of material can be spoiled by improper methods of application, therefore from now on this article will deal almost completely with this aspect of the job. Roughly, repainting jobs divide themselves into three classes. First, that on which the finish is intact; it looks quite dull probably, but there is none of the finish knocked off, nor the varnish full of either large or hair-line cracks. This is a very simple state of affairs to remedy, and we will deal with it last of all. Secondly, the car on which the hood over the engine, the cowl and the body are in poor condition with little patches of the varnish cracked, the finish over the hood cracked with heat from the engine, but the fenders in good condition. Third, the car of which there are so many in the country, on which the whole finish is perishing, having all the trouble outlined previously, the enamel on the fenders chipped, the paint and varnish gone from the wheels or nearly so. The last condition is the commonest, and the method for refinishing both the second and third classes will be handled together.

### Quantities Required

The material you require for an ordinary-sized car, such as a Ford or a Chevrolet, will be one-half gallon of good paint and varnish remover, one pint of metal primer, and one quart of automobile enamel, which is sufficient to cover the body and the chassis; if you wish to paint the chassis a different color, then use a pint of each enamel. If you wish the wheels a different color from the rest of the car, one-half pint of enamel will be sufficient for them. Buy one two-inch, double thick, set-in-rubber varnish brush made of black china bristles, and one one-inch brush of the same kind for the wheels. Any

old brush you have lying around will do for the paint and varnish remover, but you must have brushes of the type specified to apply the enamel. A great many people have the idea that a camel-hair brush is the right thing to use with varnish and enamel to secure a smooth surface, but it would be absolutely useless for that purpose. What you require is a good bristle brush as above specified.

Then prepare a place to do your painting. Secure a nice dry, clean building of some type, in which there is a floor, if possible. If there are cracks in the building open to the weather, so that dust can get in, paste some paper over the cracks. Get the floor as absolutely free from dust as you can, and while doing the actual finishing, be sure to use the sprinkling can freely on the floor, so as to keep down the dust.

The first thing to do is to remove the top and the wheels, the cover over the engine and the cushions. Jack the car up solidly, so that any part of it can be got at conveniently. Then wash the whole car down, body and chassis and around the engine—in fact every part of the car—with gasoline, so as to remove all grease. This work can be done out in the open so as to obviate any danger from gasoline fumes.

### Using Paint Remover

It will be necessary first, for a body which is in bad condition, to remove all the old finish down to the metal. To do this apply a liberal coat of varnish remover, all over the body, seeing that none falls on the paint of the chassis, or, if your car is of No. 2 class, on the fenders. If at the end of about fifteen minutes the paint on the body is not soft enough to come off very easily with a flat-bladed knife, then put on some more of the remover, and do this until the old finish comes away quite easily. Be sure, when buying your remover, to specify to your merchant that it must be a slow-drying remover. Some removers will soften the finish and then harden up again in a few minutes, but your merchant will know those that stay wet. After you have removed the old finish, wash the body off thoroughly with gasoline, taking away every trace of the remover. If you don't, the new finish won't dry. Always remember that paint and varnish remover is exactly as inflammable as gasoline and should be treated just as carefully.

After giving some time for the gasoline to evaporate, say about a couple of hours, the body should then be sandpapered lightly with No. 00 sandpaper, so as to make it nice and smooth. Then apply a coat of metal primer. As a rule this primer comes to you quite thick. It should be thinned down to the consistency of cream with turpentine, and a nice even coat applied all over the body. After giving this 24 to 30 hours to dry hard, then sandpaper down lightly to a smooth, even surface. Now you are ready for your enamelling, which is the particular part of the work.

### Where Care Pays

First dust off the body to remove all dust caused by the sandpapering. Dampen down the floor of your building so that no dust will rise from it. Then stir up your enamel gently with a clean little wooden paddle, which you can whittle out. Now take your two-inch brush, first seeing that there are no short bristles in it, and work the brush well into the enamel, wiping off the little surplus on the edge of the can. Right here is where the amateur generally falls down. He takes a high-grade enamel and brushes it on in exactly the same way as you would ordinary house paint, and, as everybody knows, the right way to put on house paint is to work it well into the wood. But in putting on enamel or varnish it should not be rubbed in at all, but should be flowed on or laid on—these being the technical terms. The writer would suggest that you practice on a small piece of finished wood or finished metal before touching the car. Work plenty of enamel into the brush, wiping off the slight surplus, and apply it with fairly long, straight strokes, always keeping the idea in your head that you are laying the enamel on,

Continued on Page 17



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 21, 1922

## The Vote on the Budget

The budget debate came to an end on Tuesday last week, and on a division the government was sustained by a majority of 18. Seven Ontario and two B.C. Progressives voted with the government and thereby prevented an equal division of the House. Had that occurred, only the casting vote of the Speaker could have saved the government, and the probabilities are that in such event the government would have appealed to the country. All the Liberals voted with the government and all the Conservatives against it.

The result is not satisfactory in that it does not properly reflect the opinion of the House. It is necessary to a clear understanding of the situation to understand what the voting was about, and the developments in the course of the debate.

After Mr. Fielding had put his budget proposals before the House, Sir Henry Drayton spoke, and on behalf of the official opposition he moved the following amendment to the budget motion:

That all the words after the word "that" be struck out and the following be substituted therefor: The Liberal party, assembled in convention in August, 1919, adopted a resolution which, after reciting its professed purposes, contained the following specific and unqualified pledges:

"That to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery, farm tractors; mining, flour and sawmill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oil; nets, net twines, and fishermen's equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into same.

"That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

"And the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power."

That such pledges were restated as the policy of the Liberal party in an official handbook issued just before the general election, namely, in October, 1921, under the authority of its leader, Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King.

That candidates contesting on behalf of the Liberal party in the said election, used widely the promises therein set out as a means of securing support.

That the Liberal party having been returned to power the budget proposals of the finance minister now brought down, constitute, on the part of the government, an utter failure to implement such pledges by legislation.

That the making of such solemn pledges, the utilization of them to secure support, and their flagrant violation after the attainment of office reveal a disregard of political honor and tend to lower the standard of public life.

Obviously this amendment, full of truth though it may be, is nothing but a piece of party strategy. Had the promises of the Liberals been fully implemented in the budget proposals, the Conservatives would have voted solidly against the government and would, moreover, have repeated all their doleful wails about pushing Canadian industry to the wall. The budget was well in keeping with Conservative policy, and therefore the Conservatives could not in sincerity take exception to it.

The Progressives realized this and also that the Drayton amendment did not represent their position. They were at Ottawa not to play a party game but to support certain well-defined principles, and their position with regard to the budget proposals could only be made clear by a positive assertion of those principles. Hence when Mr. Crerar delivered his speech, he concluded by moving the following amendment to the Drayton amendment:

That all the words after the word "support" at the end of the third last paragraph of the

amendment to the motion before the House, be struck out, and the following be substituted therefor:

"That the Liberal party having been returned to power, the budget proposals of the finance minister now brought down, based, as they are mainly on the principle of protection in respect to the tariff, are wholly inadequate to implement such pledges by legislation.

"That while recognizing that changes in fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity for readjustment, this House is of the opinion that the principle of protection as a basis for fiscal policy in Canada is unsound and not in the best interests of the Dominion."

The fundamental difference between the amendments is apparent at a glance. The Drayton amendment condemns the government for not doing what the Conservatives certainly did not want it to do; the Crerar amendment condemns it for not doing what the Progressives just as certainly wanted it to do. The Drayton amendment affirms no Conservative principle; the Crerar amendment affirms a Progressive principle.

The Speaker ruled the Progressive amendment out of order, following precedent, although Mr. Crerar advanced good arguments to show that the precedent was faulty. This made it impossible for the Progressives to assert their position except by the negative method of voting against the budget. This is anything but satisfactory both from the point of logic and good government. Parliamentary precedents form no immutable rules, and precedents which block the adequate expression of opinion in the House of Commons ought to be forgotten. Rules are made by parliament for its own convenience and when they are such that they enable a party to make a plaything of the legislative process they should be changed without delay. The Progressive party is too important a factor in the political life of this country to be shoved into the background by the operation of rules that were devised to meet a different situation.

## The U.F.M. Political Conference

Last week the candidates nominated by the U.F.M. for the coming Manitoba elections met in Winnipeg for the purpose of comparing notes on the situation, surveying the field and perfecting plans of campaign. It was a get-together meeting, and its results were not only to clear the air of some misunderstandings that might have weakened the cause, but to bring the candidates to a closer realization of the responsibilities they had indicated a willingness to assume. Among the candidates were men with a long record of self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of the organized farmers, men with wide practical experience in the administration of municipalities and school districts and several with legislative experience. They had a thorough personal knowledge of matters that touch vitally upon rural life, and were men honestly and thoughtfully interested in public affairs. On the whole the conference was testimony to a sincere effort on the part of the rural community to inject a new and better meaning into practical politics.

No better reply to the charge that the political activities of the farmers sprang from a desire to secure class advantage could have been made by the assembled U.F.M. candidates than in the adoption of the resolution with regard to the recently formed Progressive Association in Winnipeg. This resolution read:

Whereas, one of the basic motives of the United Farmers' political movement in the province is that of securing a stable, strong and representative government that will serve the needs of the whole province;

And, whereas, there are indications that a considerable portion of the electorate of Winnipeg is in sympathy with this objective;

And, whereas, a Progressive movement has been organized in Winnipeg which has given general endorsement to the principles of the United Farmers' platform, and which proposes to nominate candidates on the basis of co-operation with the United Farmer candidates in the administration of the affairs of the province;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the candidates nominated by the United Farmers in the rural constituencies, welcome most cordially the Progressive movement in the city of Winnipeg, and we express the view that the closest co-operation between the rural and urban communities is essential to the best interests of the province.

That resolution not only fairly expresses the purposes of the organized farmers in the political field but provides the means for carrying out the purposes in co-operation with urban communities. It answers effectively the allegations of the old party politicians that the farmers are out to "run the whole show."

What the conference clearly demonstrated was the deep-seated dissatisfaction with the rigid party system and the old political methods. It was felt that to that system and those methods were due the weakness and extravagance of administrations that had resulted in heavily burdening the province with taxation. A new administration relieved of the weight of partyism can undertake an administrative re-organization that no old party dare undertake, and that is one reason for the expressed determination of the farmers and their urban co-operators to form a government that will set its face resolutely in the direction of economical yet efficient administration.

## Party and Principle

The possession of a conscience must at times prove exceedingly inconvenient for the rigid partisan, but then it is part of the political game to be able to take a sharp curve or reconcile a party move with one's conscience. The Toronto Globe, for example, stands professedly for liberalism and manages also to support the Liberal party, sometimes not feeling particularly happy in the latter occupation. Dealing with the charge that the government has failed to carry out the Liberal platform in the budget, the Globe admits that the criticism is fair, and it goes on to say:

But it can hardly be said that the electors were deceived. The declarations made by many Liberals before and during the election campaign were not in accord with the convention platform. There were Liberals who openly avowed themselves protectionists. Almost the entire strength of the party was in the East, where there is very little free trade sentiment. In the event of a Liberal victory they expected a Fielding tariff, and they have got a Fielding tariff.

Let us put this into plain English. What it means is this: It is true the Liberal party in convention assembled adopted a tariff policy in which substantial specific reductions in the tariff were promised and the party solemnly pledged itself to carry out the policy, but the East, in which there is very little free trade sentiment, was not deceived by the action of the convention. It stood for protection, and in returning Liberals thoroughly understood that protection would be sustained and that the platform of the party would be ignored. It expected a Fielding tariff; it knew a Fielding tariff would be protectionist, and it was not disappointed.

Conversely what the Toronto Globe says means this: The tariff plank in the Liberal platform was not meant for the East; it was



meant for the West, where the Liberal party has always posed as a low-tariff party. The plank was deliberately intended to deceive the West but if failed in its purpose, and as the West did not support the Liberal party and as "almost the entire strength of the party" is in the East, which repudiated the platform, nobody has been deceived, therefore the party is free to proceed as political exigencies may dictate.

As an apology for party perfidy this performance of the Toronto Globe deserves to rank with Premier King's defence of his reversal of policy with regard to company directors in the cabinet. In effect it means that party platforms and party promises do not count for anything, and in practice it means, so far as the present government is concerned, a repetition of the Laurier tariff policy, that is, actual protection with low tariff always somewhere in the future.

### The Budget Changes

A considerable number of changes in his budget were announced by Mr. Fielding prior to the vote last week, but they do not affect the general character of the government's fiscal policy. The tax on checks is amended by the provision of a maximum tax of \$2.00, which means that all checks of or under \$5,000 pay two cents for each \$50; above \$5,000 the tax is fixed at \$2.00. By way of offsetting this concession, if it can be called that, Mr. Fielding introduced a new tax of two cents on all receipts for \$10 and upwards. This tax does not come into effect until January 1, 1923.

The tax on automobiles is changed to five per cent. on cars under \$1,200, and on cars of greater value five per cent. on the first \$1,200 and ten per cent. on each succeeding \$1,200. The original proposal was ten per cent. on all cars over \$1,200. The tax on soft drinks has been reduced from

ten to five cents a gallon, but it now includes soda fountains as well as bottled goods. On intoxicating drinks the tax is reduced from 15 to 12½ cents a gallon. Some insignificant tariff changes are made, and imports from countries with depreciated currencies are to have a valuation not less than that of similar goods from the United Kingdom or any European country in which the currency is not seriously depreciated. The word of the minister as to the value of such goods is final. The tax on cablegrams and telegrams is reduced from five cents to three, and a concession is made to smokers by reductions in the taxes on cigars and cigarettes.

On these changes Mr. Fielding made an appeal to the Progressives to be reasonable and give the government a chance in the extraordinary conditions in which it was placed. It was a belated appeal. Mr. Fielding said too little in that respect in his budget speech and too much during the debate. In fact he gave the government away, and, as the vote showed, his appeal fell on stony ground. Whether he will be able to steer his budget safely through committee remains to be seen.

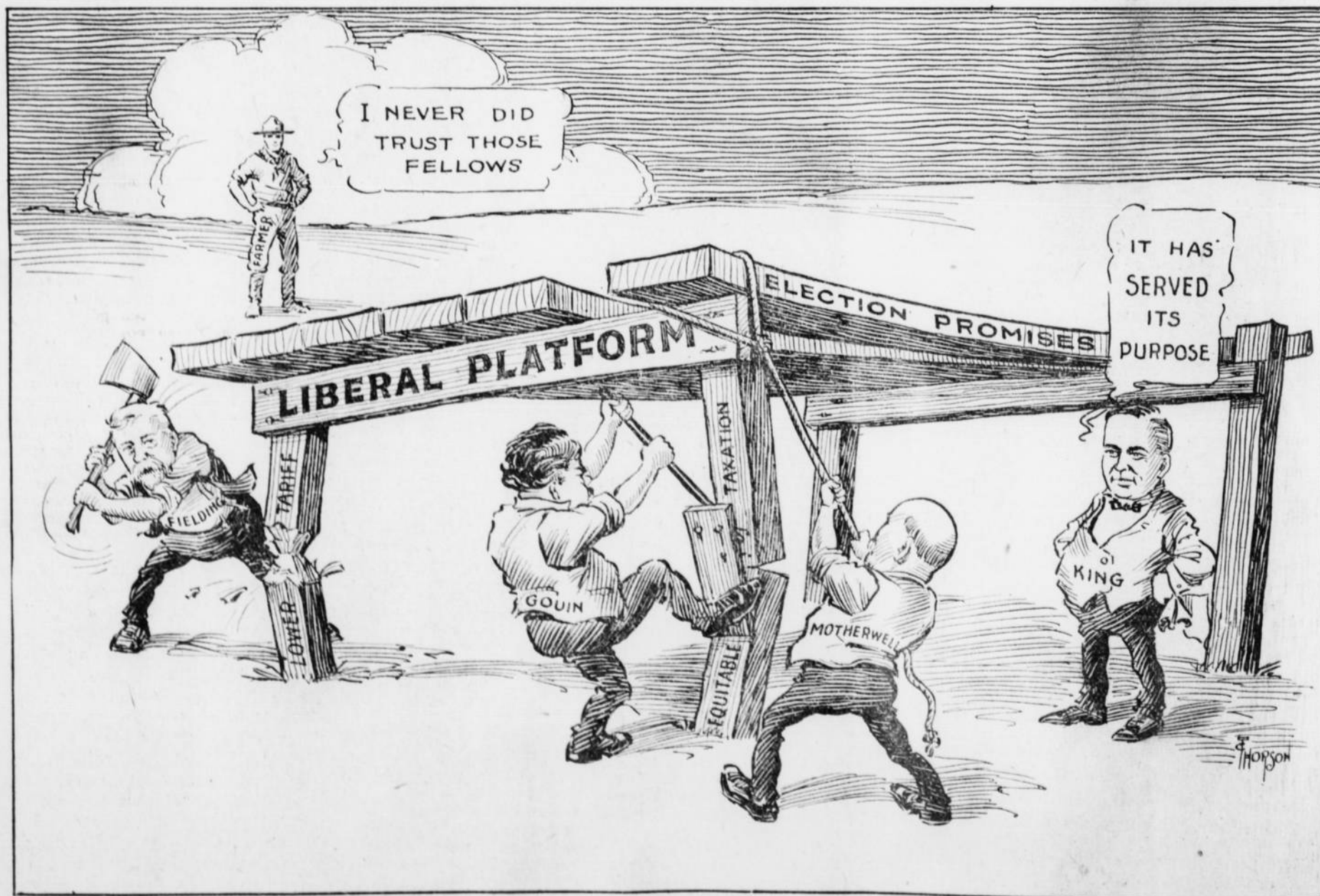
### The Burden of Freight Rates

The Canadian Railway Association has given notice to the representatives of the railway maintenance-of-way employees of a reduction of wages amounting to about nine per cent., to become effective in the early part of July. This is part of the general process of deflation, but even while the railways were preparing this announcement they were engaged in vigorously resisting demands from those whose incomes responded with a despairing facility to the process of deflation two years ago, for the free play of the process with regard to freight rates and an adjustment of rates to the actual economic conditions.

Before the special parliamentary committee appointed to enquire into transportation costs, Premier Greenfield, Hon. George Langley and J. F. Reid, out of a fullness of knowledge gained from personal contact with the conditions, testified to the disastrous effects of the rapid fall in prices upon the farmers and consequently upon the general economic life of the middle West, and N. P. Lambert, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, furnished the committee with impressive figures showing the intolerable burden of the existing freight rates upon a class already impoverished by ruinously low prices for their produce, and incidentally the effect of these rates upon general business through the reduced purchasing power of the farmers.

The farmers were the first to feel the effects of the process of deflation commenced at the instigation of financial and bond-holding interests, who of course stood to gain by the higher purchasing power of the dollar. They will be the last to feel the effects of a completion of the process, if it ever be completed, which is doubtful. The resistance of the railways to a return to pre-war rate conditions is simply a resistance to that process. They are fighting against taking their due share of the losses inseparable from the demand for a pre-war dollar. They point to railway wages, but, as Mr. Langley pointed out, real wages are measured by the purchasing power of money, and the way to get wages down easily is to reduce the cost of living. The railways are taking the opposite course, and may meet trouble on the way.

In some numbers of the issue of The Guide of May 31, a typographical error occurs in the article, The Manitoba Cow Scheme, on page 15. On the last line the amount overdue on November 1, 1921, is given as \$1175,606.76. This should read \$175,606.76.



It looks as though someone will be hurt when the crash comes.



# Crerar on the Budget

**T**HE speech of Hon. T. A. Crerar on the budget was delivered in the House of Commons on June 5. It is a long speech and cannot be reproduced in the columns of The Guide in full, but below we give extracts bearing upon the salient features of the budget and its relation to the economic questions the country faces, and emphasizing the position of the party of which he is the leader. He said:

"We are considering the possibility of raising this year vast additional amounts by new taxation. I do not know how much the proposed taxes will bring into the treasury, but at any rate the minister of finance has gone quite far afield in imposing new taxes, and even in the face of that he tells us he is afraid his budget will not balance at the end of the year. In Great Britain taxation is being reduced, in the United States taxation is being reduced—practically all the countries of the world whose condition is anywhere comparable to ours are reducing their taxation; and we must get to the point as rapidly as possible where taxation can be reduced. This heavy burden is pressing upon the people and discouraging business enterprise, and it is making living conditions more difficult. Therefore it is well once in a while to impress upon the government the need of practicing rigid economy. . . .

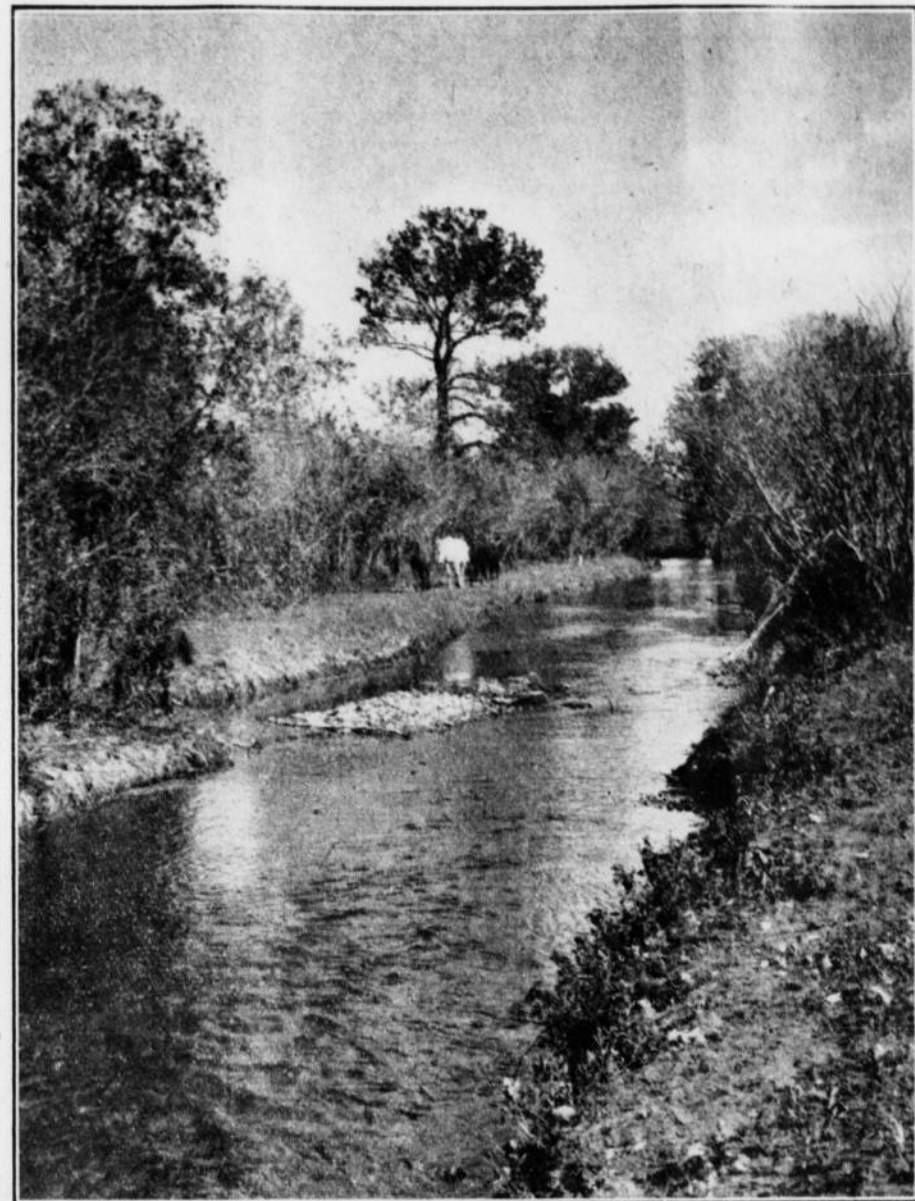
"I think, too, that there is a considerable overlapping between Dominion expenditures and provincial expenditures, and I would suggest to the government that this is a field which might well be enquired into. What is needed in respect to the whole matter is a large comprehensive policy. The problem needs to be attacked with vigor. We are not doing enough when we pare down the estimates of some minister a few thousand dollars here and a few thousand dollars there; that is not going to get us very far along the road of effective economy. . . .

## The Sales Tax

"I want to say a word or two now about the character of the new taxation that has been introduced by the minister of finance. Any criticism I am offering is offered fully conscious of the great difficulties he must have in finding the money necessary to meet the demands made upon him. A few of these taxes I wish to make special reference to, and the first is the sales tax. My hon. friend has increased the sales tax by 50 per cent. I opposed the sales tax in the budget of a year ago when it was introduced by his predecessor. I think it is just as unsound today as it was then. Indeed, if I read correctly the speeches of my hon. friends opposite, some of whom occupy the cabinet benches, I think I could find argument in those speeches made last session when this tax was under discussion which would support my assertion. A sales tax is unsound for the reason that it does not bear fairly upon those who have to pay it. It is true there are a certain number of exemptions from the operation of the tax, but nevertheless I submit that the person who has the smallest income and is the least able to pay this tax has to pay a share altogether out of proportion to his ability under this method of collecting revenue. In that respect the tax is unfair. Taxes should be levied according to the ability of the taxpayer to pay, and this method of taxation violates that sound canon of taxation. I have no doubt that this tax will provide a considerable amount of revenue, but I am equally certain that it will also be a discouragement to business. Taxes of this kind always tend to discourage trade and industry, because the heavier the tax on the articles consumed, the smaller the quantity of those articles that will be consumed, and restricted consumption means unemployment in your factories. Consequently, the tax, judged by any standard you wish to apply to it, is not a sound tax.

## The Tax on Checks

"My hon. friend has also imposed a very considerable increase indeed in the



## Progressive Leader Emphasises need for Economy in Administration, Condemns Sales Tax as Inequitable in its Incidence and Protection as Detrimental to Country's Natural Industries

tax on cheques. I admit there might reasonably be some increase in that tax. Under the old regulations it rested at two cents per cheque issued; under the new regulations of the finance minister a tax of two cents is to be affixed for every \$50 or part of \$50 in amount of the cheque. The result is that, in particular lines of business at any rate, the burden imposed will be a very heavy one indeed. I am not contending for a moment that no additional tax on cheques should be imposed, but I think that when this matter comes to be considered in committee—if, indeed, my hon. friend the finance minister has not given it consideration before that time—some change in this respect should be made.

## Some Good Features

"I wish now to discuss some other aspects of the budget. With some of its proposals I am cordially in agreement. It has some good features—it has some features that are not so good, to which I shall refer in a moment or two, but it has, I say, some good features—and the first I would like to mention in that respect is the statement of the finance minister, which statement, I take it, represents the view of the government, that it is the settled policy of the government to secure reciprocity with the United States—to bring about a revival of the reciprocity arrangement of 1911, an arrangement which, had it been carried out, would have been of the greatest possible advantage to this country. The minister of finance gave good evidence I think, of his desire to bring this about in his recent trip to Washington and his taking the matter up as he did with the United States authorities. That, I say, is to the credit of the government.

never been able to understand the philosophy of protection in this respect. If it is a good thing to make it difficult for goods to come into the country so that your home manufacturer may benefit, would it not be a better thing to keep foreign goods out altogether and leave the home market to your Canadian manufacturer? That would be the logical course to follow. . . .

## A Protectionist Budget

"When I come to consider the other proposals contained in the budget, I regret that I cannot offer the same commendation to the minister of finance. This budget outside of the changes I have referred to abolishing these regulations, is a protectionist budget. It is based on the principle of protection. It is true the minister has made certain reductions in the duties—2½ per cent. on a large number of articles coming from Great Britain; in other words, the British preference is increased to that extent. As far as the United States and the general tariff is concerned, the reductions made are very few and very far between. I think I am quite within the facts when I state that this budget is based upon the principle of protection. Nor is there any statement of government policy in the matter from the minister of finance. If he had stated: We are aiming at the elimination of protection in the fiscal policy of Canada—then the changes he has made, while they would not be sufficient, or anything like sufficient in my judgment, to meet the needs of the case would nevertheless have given to this country an idea of which way the government was travelling. Take the item of agricultural implements, for instance. My hon. friends on the government side have a very definite policy on the question of agricultural implements. They had a very definite policy in respect to the question of agricultural implements. That policy was based on free agricultural implements. It was a sound policy, for reasons which I hope presently to give to the House. But in the changes which have been made in the tariff proposals submitted by the government to the House, do we find anything of free agricultural implements? There is not one single, solitary lone implement added to the free list in Canada.

## Agricultural Implements

"That is the position and I think the minister of finance has not been quite consistent even in the changes he has made in the duties on agricultural implements. What are those duties? We find plows, for instance, reduced 2½ per cent.; the duty now stands at 15 per cent. under the general tariff. As my hon. friend pointed out, it is very true that practically all the agricultural implements that are imported into Canada come from the United States, and consequently the reductions in the British preference are of no value as far as agricultural implements are concerned. But there have been a few reductions. Plows today stand at 15 per cent. under the general tariff, and mowers at 10 per cent. under the general tariff. Can any minister in the government or any hon. member of this House tell me why there should be a difference of five per cent. between the duty on mowers and the duty on plows? The very same materials enter into the making of a plow as enter into the making of a mower, and yet there is a difference of five per cent in the duty. My hon. friend the ex-minister of finance smiles at that, but I can assure him that he was guilty of the same thing a year ago when he brought down his budget proposals. Portable engines carry a duty of 17½ per cent. Why should they vary from plows I do not know. Then tractors under \$14,000 are free of duty. There is a little ray of comfort in the fact that the government are fixing this by statute, and no longer leaving it subject to possible fluctuations by Order in Council. But why distinguish between the tractor that costs \$1,400 and the tractor that costs \$1,500? The farmer who wants to buy a tractor at \$1,400

Continued on Page 11



# News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Saskatchewan Will Rally

In pursuance of the decision arrived at during the closing hours of the last annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to institute an aggressive membership campaign during the present summer, a circular is being sent out from the Central office, over the signature of the Central secretary, which reads in part as follows:

"You are already aware that the new plans for aggressive organization by the association involve dividing the province into units of organization on a lesser geographical area than now is allotted to the 16 old districts, and that for convenience the provincial electoral constituencies are to be used for the purpose.

"It is not proposed, at least not for the time being, to greatly alter the old

districts or to eliminate them and substitute the new, but rather to adapt the outlines of the former so that none will contain broken parts of constituencies. There is therefore to be called in each provincial constituency a meeting of all the locals therein for the purpose of electing a constituency or county organizer, of dividing the territory under divisional organizers and generally forwarding an organization campaign which should aim at establishing a local in every community, and bringing a greatly increased number of the farmers into the association, as well as assisting the locals to maintain useful activities and to keep in helpful touch with each other.

### The Paramount Purpose

"At each constituency meeting there will be present besides the district

director and the women's director, a member of the central executive. The agenda will be along the lines of the draft shown herewith. While public issues may be introduced and dealt with, the paramount purpose of the meeting is to launch an aggressive organization campaign under earnest and enthusiastic leaders in every part of the province. There is no valid reason why the association membership should not be very greatly increased, and its power to protect the interests of the farmers proportionately enhanced. Much new blood has been brought into leadership within the last few months. Many new directors were elected at the last convention. All the directors are full of enthusiasm and zeal for the cause, and if the locals will respond heartily a really great move forward is assured. The association cannot stand still, it ever moves either forward or backward. With your earnest co-operation these new plans are destined to result in a great stride forward.

### A Big Day

"These constituency meetings will be within easy driving distance for all. They were designed with that end in view. Every member should make it a

point to attend. It is an opportunity to hear a responsible Central officer, to discuss association problems and to help make the organized farmers just what he desires them to be. Delegates in proportion of one to each ten members should be appointed, as these alone will have official right to vote in elections and to state what shall be the standing of members who are not delegates, but it is hoped that all members will get together in these meetings and make them real rallies, brimful of enthusiasm and inspiration for effective work.

"Perhaps never in the history of the association has there been so much active propaganda against it as there is at present. In all parts of the province are agents of those who seek to weaken it by every available means. There is an active campaign going on to split the locals whenever possible and generally to arouse suspicion and prejudice. In each community there are agents of our opponents at work in conformity with a province-wide campaign to weaken the association. They are seldom known for what they are. Nothing will help so greatly in creating that mutual understanding and confidence so essential, if the association is to be strong in the farmers' behalf, as getting together in these meetings and talking over matters. Members should take a day off, bring their families and meet those from other locals. Aim at making your constituency meeting the biggest and best in the province."

### The Agenda

2 p.m.—Call to order. Opening remarks, district director. Appointment of secretary, pro tem. Roll call of locals. Credentials committee. Resolutions committee.

3 p.m.—Association organization plans, Central representative and representative of Women's Section. Discussion and suggestions. District director. Sub-organizers. Delegates.

4.30 p.m.—Report credentials committee. Election county organizer. Division of constituencies. Election division organizers. Report resolutions committee.

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of organizers with district director and Central representatives.

8.00 p.m.—Public meeting addresses and entertainment.

## Manitoba Campaign You Can't Afford It

Can't afford what? You can't afford to do what one or two constituencies have done, namely, to allow a week or ten days to go by after the nomination of a candidate without any campaign committee being actively on the job.

You need to have every local actively interested, planning to support your man. You need to have every poll manned for looking after every possible voter. You need to be collecting your campaign fund and handling it so that every dollar is accounted for as to where it came from and where it goes to. You need to have men and women talking up our principles and our objectives and our candidates, laying the foundations of voting support.

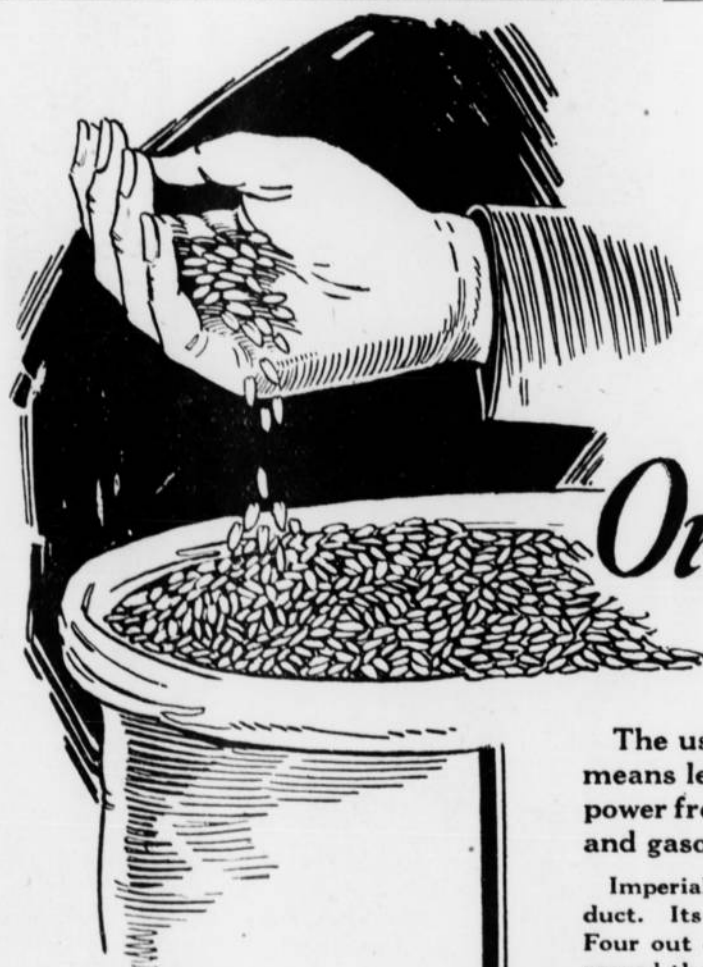
Get it and get it quick that unless you have a live and effective committee handling the campaign you are inviting for your candidate—the scrap heap.

### Standing Solidly Together

Here and there evidence is found of individuals or little groups who suddenly, after the convention has been held, discover many reasons why they cannot support the U.F.M. candidate.

It is conceivable that there might be valid reasons for such a course. If, for example, there was good reason to believe that the convention was an improper one—that some people who should have been represented were not given representation, or that others were given over representation, or that gross irregularities were permitted in the conduct of the convention or the taking of the votes—one might be justified in registering a kick. Or again if the candidate were a criminal or an alien or unwilling to endorse and support the platform, there might be excuse for saying and doing things. The honorable course in such a case would be to protest in such a way as to secure a right convention and a right candidate. There would be no excuse for

Continued on Page 10



Government experts have demonstrated that careful seed selection can easily increase the crop yield one-fourth. Poor seed like poor fuels is always expensive. Only the best will do.

# Only the best Will do-

The use of Imperial Fuels on your farm means less trouble, more work and cheaper power from your automobile, truck, tractor and gasoline engines.

Imperial Premier Gasoline is an all-refinery product. Its uniform high quality is always the same. Four out of five Canadian motorists have already proved that it gives, "More miles per gallon," and more miles per dollar than any other gasoline made for use in automobiles, trucks and other gasoline motors.

It is possible to pay more per gallon, but it is not possible to obtain a more economical or satisfactory fuel than Imperial Royalite Coal Oil for kerosene-burning tractors and stationary power plants. It is also extensively used for oil stoves, oil heaters and lamps.

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil and Imperial Premier Gasoline can be promptly and conveniently obtained anywhere in Canada.

## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company Canadian Capital  
Canadian Workmen





## Leaf and Seed

*Two Tendencies on Plant Growth Which Have to be Considered by Plant Breeders in Determining the Ideal Variety—By Percy H. Wright*

ANY subject is made interesting to us if we can see a contest, a meeting of opposing forces in it, especially if they are such that our hopes or our sympathy can take sides between them. How many people are aware that in every plant that they have ever seen growing, there is a struggle going on?

Science probably has big names for these two influences, but I have renamed them in a more popular style. They are, Go-to-leafness and Go-to-seedness. The strength of these two tendencies varies all the way from almost complete domination of the one, to such a measure of domination of the other as the survival of the race will permit. They range from potatoes, in which the reproduction is not largely vegetative, to such species as brome grass and strawberries, in which both tendencies are well represented, and to those early plants which go to seed when such a small vegetative growth has been made, that their total yield is very seriously lowered.

The principal difference between the different varieties of any one crop is in the proportionate strength of these two forces. Thus in wheat, we have late varieties, varieties medium in maturity, and early varieties. But though a kind in which Go-to-seedness is strong necessarily produces seed very soon and thus is early, yet we cannot conclude that Go-to-seedness is identical with earliness, nor Go-to-stemness is identical with lateness. The two things, in each case, are merely correlated. Indeed, in this we may find an important law which will aid us in our search for varieties of high yield, the law that the greater the dis-correlation the higher the yield. That is, small stunted varieties rather inclining to lateness are high in yield, while early giant kinds are the opposite in this respect. Apart from this dis-correlation, varieties which are neither very much under the domination of one side or of the other, that is, varieties medium in maturity for the race are highest in yield.

But both these considerations are only in effect in a normal or favorable climate. In wheat, which type is suited to the dry conditions that prevail in the larger portion of Canada's wheat area? This enormously complicates the problem. There are so many factors of which we must not fail to be aware.

It is evident that any variety of one plant, or any species of plant which produces a large expanse of leaf surface before it is willing to go to seed, must dry out the stored soil moisture and thus come to the end of its moisture resources and to the stage in which it must wither, long before its more sparsely-leaved companion. On the other hand, dry weather has a tendency to bring about a very sparse production of leaves by natural causes, and if the plant already has too great a leaning that way, the time of maturity will be forced too much altogether, and the field will produce a piteous crop in half the time it should take to produce a normal crop. Thus, the tendency of the climate must be combatted to a certain extent.

### Variations in Drought Seasons

But there are two very different types of dry climate. There is that progressive drought in which the season may begin in the spring even quite favorably, but which quickly grows worse until it is an absolute drought by the middle of the summer. In which case, no amount of hastening is too great. In countries where this type is most pronounced, such as Algeria and Persia, the inhabitants are almost confined to the production of barley. The origin of barley was in such a place, and that northern farmers have found its earliness of value under their conditions also, is an accident.

But prairie Canada does not have that type of drought. There, the hottest months are the months of greatest rainfall. Indeed, the rainfall is so irregular that we cannot count upon it coming at any stated stage of plant

growth. But another consideration enters by this means. Is it not correct, that the longer a crop remains on the ground, the greater the chances of a rain to relieve it? And does not this make a rather late plant, or at least, a plant able to resist the forcing effect of hot and dry weather the most valuable for our dry climate?

Both the experimental station's records and the accumulated experience of farmers bear this out. In Western Canada, while really late wheats, such as Bluestem, may not be widely grown, the majority of the fields are either a rather late wheat, such as Red Fife, or else a genuine half-way variety such as Marquis, which has special power to mature according to schedule, apart from the forcing effect of hot weather. Red Bobs is also grown, which is a rather early variety, but the really early varieties, such as Ruby, Prelude, and others, are almost entirely absent. Thus earliness and yield are opposed.

### Earliness Desirable

But earliness is always to be desired if it is not obtained at too great expense. For it reduces the hail, wind, rust and frost risks, and speeds up the farm work in a way that is especially important in a place of short season such as Western Canada. It is admitted that the full combination of earliness and yield is impossible, but that does not prevent the attainment of the greatest possible measure of combination from being the dream of every plant breeder.

How do the newer varieties compare with the older in this respect? The following table is a device to answer this question. In it the yield and date of maturity of Red Fife is arbitrarily taken to be 100, and those of Prelude 0, thus merely magnifying the difference between these two varieties and affording room for the comparison of other varieties. The data from which the table is worked out is from "Crop Production in Western Canada," by Prof. Bracken, and is the result of tests at Saskatoon. Fractions not included:

Variety	Maturity	Yield
Kubanka .....	109	109
White Fife.....	109	83
Red Fife .....	100	100
Marquis .....	72	101
Red Bobs.....	36	73
Pioneer .....	36	45
Ruby .....	12	0
Prelude .....	0	0

Thus some improvement has been made. How much farther the combination can be carried is not known. Subtraction of the above figures will show Red Bobs and Marquis to offer the best combination of the two desired characters.

We have spoken almost wholly of wheat, but the plant-growth principles we have found can be used to aid our choices in other crops, and also between crop and crop.

### As Applied to Forage Crops

Forage crops adapted to drought conditions are much sought, because forage crops as a class are not well adapted to the West. Most forage crops are grasses and grow in sod, and any plant that grows in sod is very wasteful of moisture and will produce well only in very moist situations. When a plant is used for a forage crop it is generally a leafy plant, and the leaves are the valuable part. But it is plain that a plant which invests all its surplus food in the production of more leaves, causing it to require still more moisture to uphold those leaves, is striving against the climate more than a plant that invests those surpluses in seeds, stems, tubers or roots. A variety which causes its plants to have large leaves is always one in which the soil solution is weak, necessitating the evaporation of large quantities of water into an already well saturated atmosphere for every given amount of plant food obtained. How different these conditions are from those we find in the prairies?

This is the explanation of why sun-

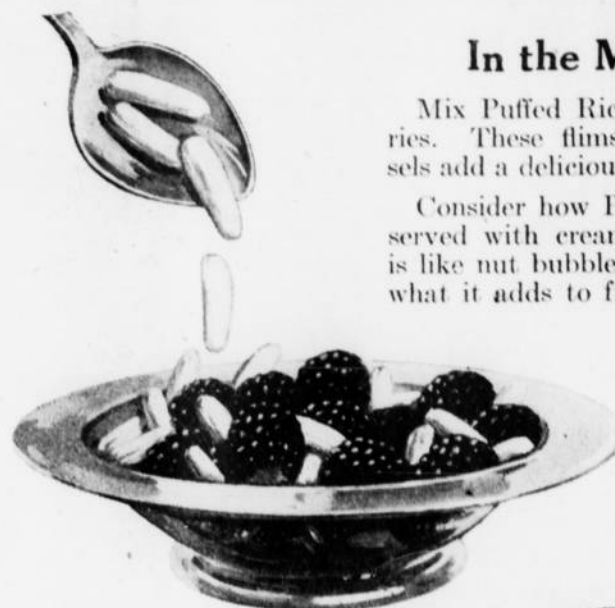
Continued on Page 15

## For June Days These Bubble-Grain Delights

### In the Morning

Mix Puffed Rice with your berries. These flimsy, nut-like morsels add a delicious blend.

Consider how Puffed Rice tastes served with cream and sugar. It is like nut bubbles. Then imagine what it adds to fruit.



### Afternoons

Lightly douse with melted butter for hungry children after school. Then it forms a food confection.

Use as garnish on ice cream, as leading chefs are doing.

Use like nut-meats in home candy making.

Also as toasted wafers for your soups.



### At Night

The ideal dish for children is Puffed Wheat in milk. Whole wheat, with its 16 elements, forms a practically complete food.

Whole wheat, with every food cell blasted, easily digests.

## Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice

Whole grains puffed to 8 times normal size

Made by Prof. Anderson's process. Over 125 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel. Every food cell is broken, so digestion is made easy and complete. High heat makes them flimsy. Puffing makes them thin and flaky. So these—the ideal foods for children—are the foods they love the best.

**The Quaker Oats Company**

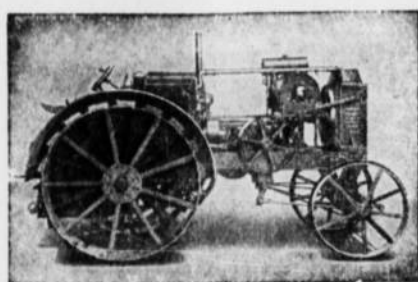
Sole Makers

Peterborough, Canada

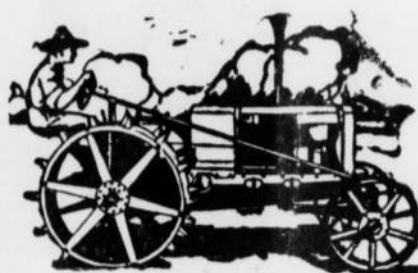
Saskatoon, Canada



# TRACTORS



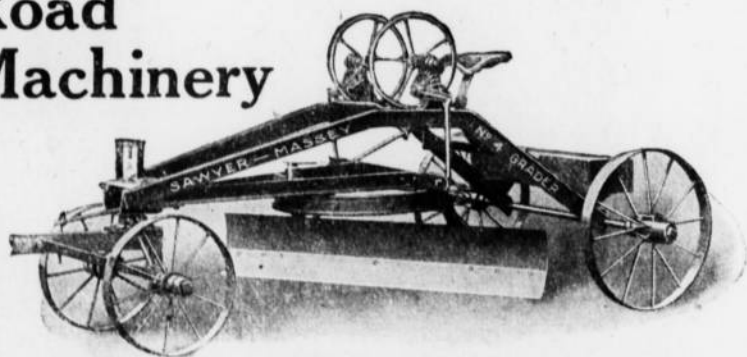
11-22 Kerosene Burning Tractor  
4-Cylinder Valve-in-Head Motor



15-25 Wallis Tractor

A bushel of wheat will go as far in buying a tractor today as it did before the war. It will be a long time before tractors will again bear as favorable a relation to farm products as they do today. When such exceptional value as the Sawyer-Massey 11-22 and the Wallis 15-25 are considered, it is wise to arrange to purchase. Busier days are just ahead and the saving they will make in your summerfallowing, harvesting and threshing operations will be a big return on the first cost.

## Road Machinery



Sawyer-Massey No. 4 Grader

Every taxpayer has an interest in good roads and their economical repair. Years of actual work tests have proven Sawyer-Massey graders to be the most profitable means of maintaining proper road surfaces. The No. 4 grader shown here can be handled with one team and is constructed to work at almost any angle. As a quick means of keeping a road in shape it has no equal. It is built to stand up under constant use.

## Sawyer-Massey Threshers



Left side view of Sawyer-Massey No. 1 and No. 2 Separator

### SEPARATOR SIZES

Cylinder	Body	Cylinder	Body	Cylinder	Body
22-in.	36-in.	28-in.	44-in.	36-in.	60-in.
24-in.	40-in.	32-in.	56-in.	40-in.	64-in.

These machines are known in every neighborhood of the West. Their smooth, easy, vibrationless operation is well known to everyone familiar with threshing.

To say that they will make good under all conditions is to state the proven results of their work.

Designed to make a clean job on a minimum of power, they can be operated year after year with very low repair costs and large returns in grain-saving and grain-cleaning.

The best proof is the test of real work. Hundreds of owners will be able to tell you how the Sawyer-Massey has cut down their threshing expenses and increased their bank accounts.

Write for our Free Catalogue on the line you are interested in.

**Sawyer-Massey Co. Limited**  
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Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary and Edmonton

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

getting fresh, turning one's back upon the movement and voting for an opponent of our cause.

### Support Convention's Choice

But if it is made clear that the convention was regular, the voting right, the representation O.K. and the candidate the real choice of a majority—well, what is there to do? Just one thing if we are to true to our people—back him to the limit.

The fact that somebody was disappointed, or that the decision was unexpected, or that the candidate happens to be tall or short, or that he once voted Tory or Grit, is no excuse for collaborating with anything that may offer to defeat him. To do that is to proclaim oneself unworthy of the principles of our movement. We ought to have reached the place where we can sink a personal preference in order to back up the will of the majority. Throughout the province generally that is being loyally done, the defeated candidate stepping right up, making the choice unanimous and working like a Trojan to elect the chosen man. It is the only way. The few little corners where anything else is suggested will be forgotten in the day when the U.F.M. totals its ballot.

### U.F.M. District Conventions

Neepawa and Brandon U.F.M. Districts are holding their summer conventions as usual just as if there were no election excitement abroad, the former at McCreary on June 30, and the latter at Oak Lake on June 16. This is the right thing. The necessity of building up and keeping up the association work will be as great as ever. The summer convention has been proved to be a splendid help in consolidating our forces and strengthening the local enthusiasm of our people. If a district board is on its job it should have no difficulty in securing an attendance of a hundred or a hundred and fifty—or more—on some fine June or July afternoon and evening. How many districts are in on this?

### Alliance Boosts Membership

Alliance U.F.A. local, through a vigorous drive for new members, have increased their membership from 37 to over 100. At their last meeting this local instructed their secretary to forward to Hon. T. A. Cramer a letter expressing their disapproval of his stand on the Wheat Board. A letter will also be sent to the post office department, asking that a representative be sent to confer with delegates from the Alliance and neighboring locals to plan for two new mail routes. H. G. Egbert, reeve of the municipal district, gave a short talk in explanation of the financial standing of the district and the method of collecting taxes.

### U.F.A. Annual Reports

The annual report and year book of the United Farmers of Alberta for 1921 is now being distributed from Central office. One copy is sent to each local; additional copies may be obtained for 15 cents each, postage free. The book contains a report of the annual convention, reports of officers and committees, financial and membership statements, etc.

### Strathcona Annual Convention

The annual convention of the Strathcona Constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Independent Political Association will be held on June 28 in the banquet-room of the Driard Hotel, Wetaskiwin. The convention will commence at 9.30 a.m., and will be of one day's duration.

### Annual Picnic

Bingville U.F.A. local held one of the earliest annual picnics of locals. There was a good program of races and horse races, followed by a bounteous supper. In the evening dancing in the community hall was enjoyed by the large crowd.

### Membership Drive

Bellis local have now a membership of about 60, and they are starting a membership drive for new members which they expect will considerably increase the numbers. This local intends to sell binder twine this year to non-members at a slightly larger price than that charged to members of the local.

## Ribstone Nominates Farquharson

W. G. Farquharson was elected U.F.A. candidate from a field of nine persons nominated by the second annual convention of the Ribstone U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association. Balloting was by the preferential system.

Mr. Farquharson has been a member of the U.F.A. since the early days of the organization, and is at present president of the Battle River Federal Constituency Association. In his address Mr. Farquharson asked for the co-operation and assistance of every citizen of the constituency, and signified his willingness to sign the recall in accordance with the platform of the association.

The convention was attended by a large number of visitors in addition to the delegates. A. C. Muir was chairman.

## Andrews Sedgewick Nominee

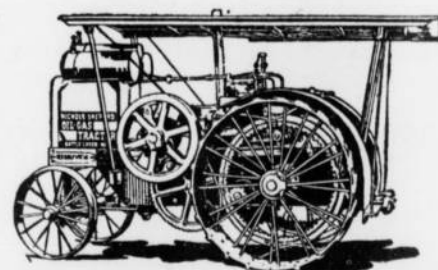
At the convention of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Sedgewick on June 7, and attended by about 300 persons, delegates and visitors, A. G. Andrews was elected to contest the seat in the forthcoming by-election.

Mr. Andrews was chosen from seven nominees, and the balloting was done by the preferential method. John Slatery, secretary of the Victoria Federal Constituency Association, was chairman of the convention.

Mr. Andrews was born in 1881, in Hertfordshire, England. He was educated as a teacher, and taught for ten years in England and for seven years in Alberta, after coming to the Sedgewick district from England in 1910. During recent years he has been farming, and has served for two years on the municipal council of Flagstaff. Mr. Andrews has been a member of the U.F.A. since 1911, and is president of Merna local, and also secretary of the Sedgewick Provincial Constituency Association.

## Encouraging Sports

Condor local, U.F.A., have decided to organize a baseball team, and also to try to interest the school children in sports. The state of two bridges in the district was discussed, and it was decided to communicate with the proper authorities, asking that the bridges be put in good repair.



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## Crerar on the Budget

Continued from Page 7

from the United States gets it in free of duty, but if some one wants a tractor a little bit larger than that, and it costs him \$1,500 in the United States, when that machine comes to the customs border it is assessed \$162.50 duty. Again, the self-binder that cuts the grain in the fields has a tariff tax of 10 per cent, but threshing machines that thresh the grain after it has been harvested carry a duty of 15 per cent. Why should that difference exist? Why should the threshing machine not be brought down to 10 per cent. duty? I would also point out that the tools that are necessary to keep both of these machines in repair have to pay a duty of 30 per cent.

### Protectionists in Government

"There is nothing consistent in these tariff proposals so far as agricultural machinery is concerned, and I can scarcely believe that my hon. friend the minister of finance has given this matter the fullest attention that he should have given it. Or is it possible that he was unable to go as far as he would like to go in making changes in the duties on agricultural implements? One of the amazing things in the situation today is the fact that among hon. gentlemen opposite, and even in the very government itself, there are men who professedly hold almost diverse views on the question of the tariff and protection. Is that a sound thing? It is not, and I say that the government failed, in my opinion, in implementing their pledges through their failure to reduce the duty on agricultural implements."

### No Reduction on Necessaries

"When you come to the necessities of life, where do you find the reductions on those articles? We have reductions of 2½ per cent. made in a few cases, but, under the general tariff today, on the main necessities of life—clothing, boots and shoes, the household equipment and utensils needed in the home—the general tariff duty ranges from 25 to 35 per cent. Am I therefore unfair—and I do not wish to be unfair—in stating that this budget is, in its essentials, a protectionist budget? There is no change of moment in the tariff, for the reductions of 2½ per cent. made in the customs duties are almost all swallowed up in the increase in the sales tax. It is well known that the sales tax on goods imported is higher than it was on the domestic manufacture, and, consequently, the ratio of increase, I submit, has practically taken away all the reduction that has been made by the 2½ per cent. That is not the platform of the Liberal party. If the minister of finance (Mr. Fiending) had come before this House and said, 'It is true we had a tariff platform in 1919. I do not feel, and the government does not feel, that it can cross every 't' and dot every 'i' of that platform today,' and had been able to give some reasons why they could not go to the full length, I think they would have received consideration from this House. As far as I am concerned, I would have been prepared to give consideration to that statement. But such is not the case."

### Trade with U.S. Necessary

"I want to deal now for a moment with the attitude displayed in the budget with regard to the reduction of duties on goods from United States. I am not at all sure that my hon. friend the minister of finance—and I give him credit for every sincerity in his desire to improve trade relations with the United States—is taking the wisest course in making a discrimination against the United States in favor of Great Britain at the present time. I know that is a debatable question. It may be that the minister has information, or has reasons for his views, that I have not got, and I would certainly defer greatly to his judgment on the matter. But, nevertheless, it is quite apparent that even in the United States today, in some of its leading newspapers, the discrimination against the United States is being treated as a retaliatory measure against that country. We turned down reciprocity in 1911. The American government had

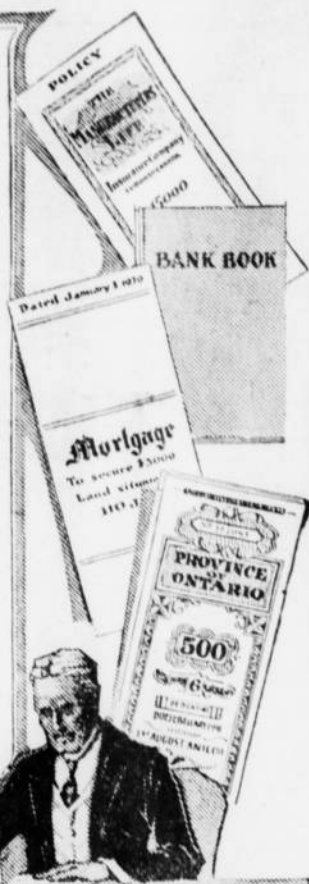
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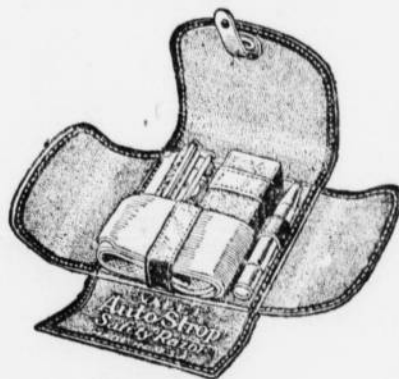
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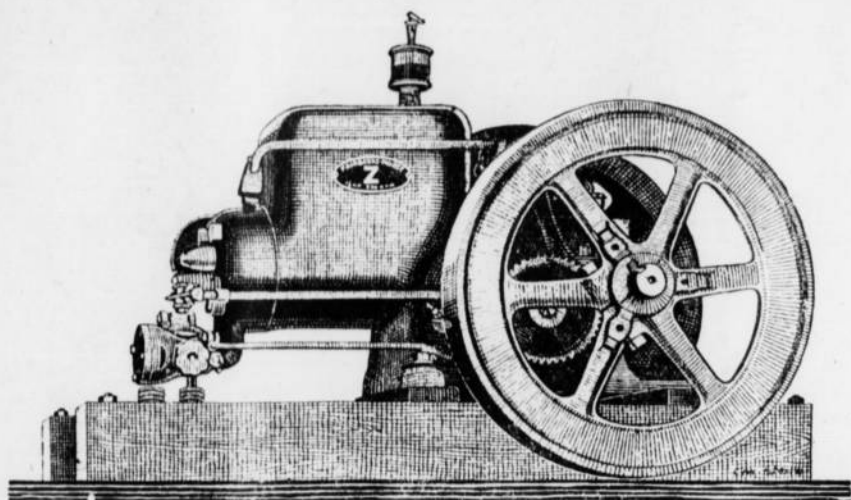
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approached the Canadian government of that day and said, "We are willing to make an arrangement with you on this basis." The Canadian people had turned down that arrangement. I think that now we would have advanced our interests further in the matter of trade with United States if we had frankly said, "We will show no discrimination against you in any changes we make." My own view is we would have gone further. I am as firmly convinced as ever that trade with United States is necessary. . . . Now what is the feeling in United States? I am convinced that feeling is friendly to Canada, and I am convinced our protectionist friends in this country, while holding up the example of United States today, will surely be deprived of that example. All the signs of the times in the United States point to the fact that they are abandoning the system of protection in fiscal policy.

"The plain fact of the matter is this, that, in the United States today, some of the leading manufacturers are opposed to the principle of protection as regards the United States. They recognize as has been already said by several hon. members in this debate, that if a country is going to sell goods, it must buy goods, and if it is going to buy goods, there is no sense in having those goods climb over a high protective tariff. . . .

### Handicapping Natural Industry

"We of the Progressive party stand unalterably opposed to the principle of protection in the fiscal policy, and I wish to make that as clear as I can make it. We are opposed to it for the following reasons, amongst others: First, that a nation grows rich by trading. No nation in the world ever acquired wealth, no nation ever acquired world prominence that did not trade with the world; and because we grow rich by trading, not within ourselves, but with the world we are opposed to protection, for protection presents a barrier against trading with the world. A second reason is that protection retards the development of the natural industries of this country. What are the natural industries of Canada? They are those industries which are based upon the natural resources of Canada. The Almighty, when He gave us this country, gave it to us filled with a wonderful richness, a fertile soil, wonderful forests, rich mines and splendid fisheries. These are the great natural sources of wealth to this country. And how has protection operated to assist in their development? My hon. friends to my right argue—and I will say that I have not frequently heard that argument come from the other side of the House—that protection is necessary because it furnishes a home market to our Canadian producers' natural products. There never was greater fallacy in the world than that as applied to this country.

### Home Market Fallacy

"I will admit, for the sake of argument, that it furnishes a home market to vegetable growers around our large cities; but of what value is the Canadian market to the Canadian farmer who is producing in Canada enough wheat to feed 50,000,000 people, when we have a population of only 8,500,000? What use is it to the Canadian farmer and the Canadian dairyman who are producing far away and beyond what can possibly be consumed in Canada? It is of no use whatever. Protection has operated to discourage those industries by making it costly and difficult to secure the very things that are necessary to carry them on. In order to build up a few factories and crowd a few cities, for forty years we have imposed this enormous burden on the masses of the real wealth producers of this nation. Protection has had no other effect. . . .

### Protection is Sectional

"There is another reason why we are opposed to protection, and it is that protection is sectional and selfish in its operation. What is needed in Canada is a policy that will unite the Dominion. But protection has built up a few large cities; it has done very little else; and it is all the veriest nonsense to say

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that this system is necessary to provide employment for Canadian workmen. Where are the skilled workmen in Canada going? They have been going in shoals to the United States in the last ten years. We know that the immigration figures in connection with the United States during the last ten years show a balance against Canada for actual purposes of residence, although there has been a big flow of population both ways. People have come from the agricultural portions of the United States to settle on our cheap lands in Western Canada. What, then, has constituted the drift of population from Canada to the United States in the other direction? It has come from the laboring people of the Dominion; and that is why I urged the minister of immigration (Mr. Stewart) the other night to see to it that records are kept of the people going out of Canada, what parts of the country they come from, and what their occupations are. And why has there been such an exodus of population from the East? The reason is simple. The cost of living is less in the United States than in Canada, while wages, on the whole, are just as high. The Canadian workman will work in a country where the same amount of wages will buy more of the necessities of life he requires, and that is why many of our workmen go there. I say, therefore, that this system of protection, created to build up the Dominion, is absolutely unsuited for the purpose.

#### Europe Needs Freer Trade

"The futility of protection is being recognized throughout the world today. After the war was over the various European countries sought to enrich themselves and advance their own interests by raising tariff walls against their neighbors so as to exclude their neighbors' goods. What has been the result? It has accentuated the suspicious, hatreds, and distrusts that have cursed Europe for hundreds of years, and after the terrific turmoil of the war was over the spirit of peace, that should have been brooding over Europe has given place to a spirit of hate, distrust and strife. Those who were responsible for bringing about the Genoa Conference recognized that truth, and in the resolutions adopted at Cannes for the conduct of that conference specific reference was made to this particular subject. It is so important, sir, that I shall read it to the House. It stated:

"The obstacles to revival, however, are economic as well as financial.

"The conference will therefore consider how the existing impediments to the free interchange of products of different countries can be removed, in particular by the abolition as rapidly and completely as possible of such new impediments as have resulted from post-war conditions."

"That was set out as one of the specific things that was wrong with Europe today. I have already alluded to the United States; what was the position of Great Britain? Some of my hon. friends in this House have cited the safeguarding of industries bill in Great Britain as evidences of the fact that Great Britain was moving toward protection. Well, I advise them, sir, to get all the pleasure and comfort they can out of that in the immediate future, because if I can read aright the signs of the times, there is nothing more certain, than that when the British people have an opportunity to pronounce upon the matter, the safeguarding of industries bill will go to the scrap heap and stay there forever. Lloyd George himself has stated that it is only a temporary measure; he was apologetic for it the other day. There is no organization of bankers, manufacturers, transportation people or labor people which is not opposed to it today, and it will soon be a forgotten thing. Yet my hon. friends seek to support the maintenance of this doctrine in Canada on the ground that Great Britain had the safe-guarding of industries bill in operation for a few years.

"I have said that the budget is protectionist. It is protectionist, in the sense that it practically makes no changes in the customs tariff. I want to point out to the House that in 1919

Continued on Page 15



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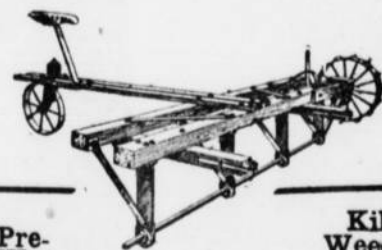
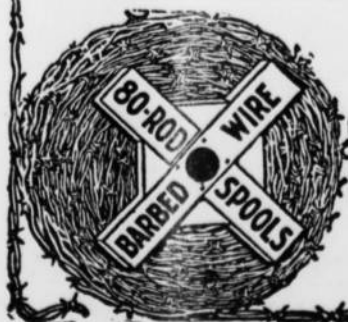
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# The Countrywoman

## The House of Lords Object

APPARENTLY the House of Lords is very much disturbed over the prospect of a woman taking a seat in their midst. It will be remembered that early last March a committee on special privileges especially considered the petition of Lady Rhondda to take her place in the House of Lords. Lady Rhondda's counsel argued that the Sex Disqualification Removal Act provided that persons should not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function. The committee by a vote of 11 to one voted that Lady Rhondda's petition be granted.

Immediately this decision was given there was a stir. This was too great a change to be taken calmly. Evidently no one had suspected that the committee would come to such a decision, or at least that there would have been stronger opposition. In the last of March, after a very long and technical statement by the Lord Chancellor, and, on his motion, the matter was referred back to the committee. The committee was considerably enlarged and among its numbers there were named 11 law lords.

This larger committee has now decided by a vote of 20 to 4 that Lady Rhondda's petition has "not been made out." This time the crown through the attorney-general, Sir Ernest Pollock, strenuously combatted the petition. When asked the question, "Is the peerage a public function?" he answered emphatically, "No. It is a confusion of thought and language to say that the holding of the dignity of a peerage—a personal grant and dignity—is a public function."

The committee after voting intimated that it would later give the reasons for refusing the petition.

## Friendship

Have you ever had a real, real friend for years and then lost her suddenly? If so, and you are a woman, you will know what friendship means. While your friend was alive, you scarcely realized all she was to you. She was there, living in the same town, and you took her as naturally as you do the flowers, and often as thoughtlessly.

As Lamartine said of love: "It is when one has lost everything that one finds out how much one has loved," so in a lesser degree these words can be applied to friendship.

At first it seemed that no one could take the place of this friend; but women must have a friend, so somehow we have to find a way to fill the void. Let us see of what this first woman's friendship consisted: she was always there for one thing, and she was never too busy to listen to our grievances. Then, she was so cheerful and had a way of generally seeing the bright side of life. With her, there was no cloud but that it had a silver lining. She gave us her time, her sympathy and her understanding. If we want to make friends, we must be like this ourselves; for friendship begets friendship. The only way to make friends is to be a friend. This, of course, supposes a great deal more than we can possibly imagine. A friend must be unselfish above all, or she will not be able to put herself in another woman's place.

A friend is not like a lover, because one wants the lover all to one's self. A woman can be a friend to a great many people at once. She can be a friend to man, woman and child. The greater her heart is and the more people she can take into it, then the greater will be her power of understanding. One case will help her understand the other. No one would dream of claiming all her attention because she will be always in demand. She is the kind of woman to whom others will go when there is a new baby, a wedding or even a social. She will put her whole heart into the thing she does at the moment, just as if there were nothing else to occupy her, and then she will go off to where her presence is most needed. If a neighbor's house catches fire, she will offer hospitality till another place can

be found for the homeless. She will make collections so as to start the new home. The best of this kind of woman is that she will know who to ask for money. Where she knows a family is hard up and struggling with debt, she will not ask for help. She knows that a refusal will only make that family uncomfortable. Her tact will teach her where to go and how much to ask for from different people. Her tact will tell her how to enlist the sympathies of the givers, so that they do not give "just because they have to do so." Tact is the chief requisite for friendship. You cannot make friends unless you have tact. It will tell you just the right thing to do at the right moment, and in the right way. No woman without tact can ever hope to make friends; for she will be always saying the wrong thing and never know she has said it. Through years of experience in a lonely part of the world, I have found

## Strategy

Mary Adams Parke

"Oh, John, dear John," the housewife cried.

"I fear you'll have to go for groceries to the village store. Supplies are getting low."

"Now, wife," old Farmer John replied.

"You know I cannot go to town for less than life or death. My work is pressing so."

"But, John, dear John," the housewife cried.

"How can I get along? The sugar bin is empty quite. The flour almost gone."

"Now, wife," old Farmer John replied.

"Preserving is your game! In war-time we eat sugar out."

"Now we can do the same."

"But, John, dear John," the housewife cried.

"We must have light and heat. And kerosene and coal are done."

"How shall I cook our meat?"

"Now, wife," old Farmer John replied.

"There's chips out in the yard; and for a light I've seen them use a wick in melted lard."

"There's always ways to manage. That a woman ought to know. Instead of rushing off to town."

"When'er supplies get low. The season's late; there's work to do."

"I cannot stop or stay; And you must just contrive until there comes a rainy day!"

Two hours later Farmer John

Called from the kitchen door:

"Oh, wife, dear wife! What did you want."

"From out the village store?"

"The team, I think, requires rest—"

"There's business I must do—"

"At dinner-time I somehow lost my plug of 'baccy,' too!"

The housewife, guileless, gave her list;

But, when he drove away,

She tucked more surely out of sight

The "plug" that won the day!

out that one must overlook many things in one's friends. No woman is perfect. If she were, I do not think she would be lovable! Though we may not always admit it to ourselves, our friends often endear themselves to us by their faults! If this seems a strange statement to make, just imagine yourself trying to love a perfect woman! Wouldn't she be inclined to be too critical?

The woman for whom we have to tidy up our houses, for fear she sees a little speck of dust, is rarely a friend. It is the woman who takes us as we are and who makes allowances, who is the real friend. We welcome her even if we have not on "our best bib and tucker."

"Don't fuss up for me," said a woman to me one day. "I shan't enjoy myself so much if you do!" So I did not "fuss up," and she always took me as she found me, and she was a welcome guest, as she would have been anywhere.

To put all this in a nutshell: The way to make friends is to be friendly and to cultivate the virtue of tact.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

## New Cheese Bulletin

Early in the present year the Dominion Department of Agriculture published an excellent bulletin, entitled, Why and How to Use Milk, written by Miss Helen Campbell, nutritional expert of the department. Very recently another pamphlet called, Why and How to Use Cheese, has come from the same pen. It contains a large number of recipes which show how this important food can be used, so in future there should be no excuse for anyone who does not know how to prepare cheese dishes. Copies can be obtained free of charge from the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Besides the useful recipes, there is some interesting material in the bulletin concerning the various types of cheeses on the market. The wholesale manufacture of cheeses in Canada is included, as well as the methods for making different kinds in the home. Pointers are given about buying Cheddar cheese and storing it when purchased in quantities.

Those who are not familiar with the food value of cheese and its digestibility will find that the pamphlet contains a lot of information which is invaluable to a homemaker. People often tire of meat, but do not think of using cheese in its place, for many do not realize that both are splendid muscle builders. The bulletin says, "From the standpoint of the housekeeper, one of the greatest advantages is that it can be served in its natural state, without any time, labor, or expense required for heating, cooking or preparing it for table."

Many people find that cheese is more easily digested if combined with other foods owing to the fact that it is a very concentrated food. These citizens will enjoy dishes prepared according to directions in the pamphlet.

There is no doubt but that too little cheese is consumed in city and country alike. The bulletin states that "the annual consumption of cheese in the United Kingdom is estimated at 13 pounds per capita. In Canada it is not over three pounds per capita." It is time we brought our consumption of this valuable dairy product up to the right level. Why and How to Use Cheese shows how to do it.

When stamps stick to each other so that they will not come apart, lay a piece of tissue paper over them and press lightly with a warm iron. By following this plan you will find that they will come apart easily and that there is no need to use mucilage as is the case after soaking stamps.—L.B.V.

When cleaning the stair carpet I use a damp cloth as well as a whisk. I use the whisk to reach the corners and to sweep up the dust and then follow with the damp cloth which gathers up any dust that is left.—Miss P.Q.

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## Leaf and Seed

Continued from Page 9

flowers and sweet clover, which might be called stem crops, are suited to the western climate with grains and roots.

### Adaptability to Seasons

It has been said that the cool moist season is the natural forage crop climate, while the warm dry one is the grain climate, but this statement needs qualification. Even grain crops must make vegetative growth before they produce seed; and, however favorable warmth may be for the production of high quality grain, while the plant is growing its vegetative parts the forage crop or cool climate is required. This means that there should be a sudden change in the middle of the season from one type of climate to the other, and as this is an unusual thing, the result is that the ideal wheat climate is not found in any part of the world. Since wheat favors a rich soil solution, which is not wanted by too much rain, coolness, which lessens evaporation and increases the efficiency of the moisture present, is the sought-for factor. In southern climes, this cool period is short, and the hot weather is upon the plant before the vegetative growth period is over. In northern districts, where the season is short and the whole summer cool, the turn to fall weather has come before the plant enters the ripening stage in which hot weather is wanted—the opposite disadvantage. In regions by the sea, where the cool weather is long, the plant escapes frost and the yields are very high, but the proportion of straw is higher than it need be, the grain is of poor bread-making quality, and, I believe, much good is left in the straw for lack of sun to drive it to the kernel.

It is plain that winter wheat would be much easier to find a suitable environment for, than spring wheat, for it grows in the cool of the fall before, and being more advanced in the spring, does not ask for such a long period of cool weather and is ripened in the midst of the warm weather. But here again the winter-killing factor enters to prevent any one place from being the perfect wheat-growing district.

But there was a time when wheat did have its perfect environment. That was in prairie Canada in the year 1915, the year of the bumper crop. The season was an odd one. The spring opened early, but the cool weather continued through June and July, which were both lower in mean temperature than usual, thus making the long cool season which wheat demands. But August was not lacking in heat, and again the wheat had the best it could desire. The crop ripened up with a yield it has not approached before or since.

Rain was slightly more plentiful than usual that year, but it was still so dry, that it would be called a drought in a warmer country. Not in the small amount of extra rain, but in the proper movement of temperature waves, do we look for the secret of the wealth of that year. Let us all wish, then, if wishing has any effect, not so much for rain, as for that right combination, a cool July and a warm August.

## Crerar on the Budget

Continued from Page 13

I left the government of the day because it brought down a budget that was very little different from the one that is submitted now. Under these circumstances, sir, I cannot support the budget proposals of my hon. friend the minister of finance."

After commenting upon the Drayton amendment to the budget, Mr. Crerar moved the amendment to the amendment which was declared out of order by the speaker, whose ruling was supported by a vote of the House, Liberals and Conservatives uniting to defeat the Progressives.

The following western Progressives took part in the budget debate: J. F. Johnston, D. W. Warner, R. Milne, A. J. Lewis, J. Millar, R. A. Hoey, W. J. Ward, W. J. Lovie, H. Leader, T. Sales, C. W. Stewart, R. Gardiner, H. E. Spencer, J. Morrison, T. W. Bird, O. R. Gould, J. Steedsman, G. G. Coote, M. N. Campbell, A. Speakman, T. H. McConica.

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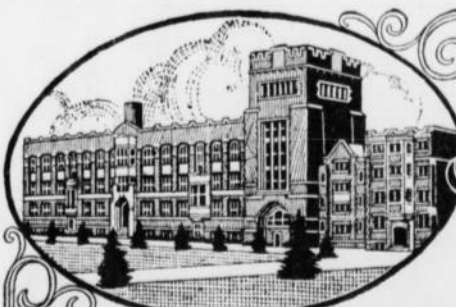
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# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## The Economic Group

The Editor.—I have, with great interest, read two articles in The Guide regarding economic group organization by H. W. Wood and Sydney Bingham, M.L.A., Saskatchewan.

Mr. Wood's scheme of economic group organization is nothing new as to principle. It has been a permanent factor in human civilization as long as history goes. Chattel slavery, feudalism and wage slavery or capitalism, all have this in common that they rested and rest on an economic group organization for their maintenance. What is new in Mr. Wood's idea is: (1) That while the economic group that has been able thus far to wield an overmastering influence in our political, social and economic life is a very small group, composed of a handful of wealthy and powerful individuals, Mr. Wood now wants the unrivaled masses of the working class—the farmers

and the wage-earners—to organize in the same way; and (2) that he wants this organization to operate openly also in the political field as an economic class unit instead of camouflaging under different "principles," slogans and party names.

Thus far Mr. Wood is right. We are living in a society divided in classes, of which only the upper classes, containing only a small fraction of the population, are properly organized to safeguard their economic class-interests. It is, therefore, only just and logical that the lower classes should adopt the same idea under a somewhat different working method. But when Mr. Wood maintains that the realization of this idea would do away with selfishness and inaugurate a new area of all-around justice and altruism, he is getting out on very slippery ice. Mr. Bingham points this out, but his criticism is merely negative; he side-steps the issue by pretending not to see what is actually taking place in the world today; he has

nothing positive or constructive to offer in place of the progressive millenium that Mr. Wood sees coming as a result of his economic group organization.

When the two writers take recourse to a more or less imaginary "moral" law or principle to find out the vacuum in their plans for a better society, they at once lose the confidence of all level-headed people in our days. That ethic principle is something hazy, unreal and bewildering compared to the very real and ever-present spirit of the jungle. About the actual existence of this latter, of which there can be no doubt, the two writers take altogether too little cognizance. Else they would have seen: (1) That our society consists of classes, that ethically stand on the same level, because they worship the same idols; (2) that these classes continually carry on a war of the jungle against one another; (3) that this war cannot cease before one class, that by far is the most numerous—the working class, comprising farmers and wage-earners—have killed or absorbed or brought down to their own level the other classes; and that (4) when—and first when—this has taken place the class commonwealth has ceased to exist and we have automatically, through the ending of the class war by the survival of only one nonparasitical class, ushered in the industrial democracy—which is the only democracy worth having.

Unless Mr. Wood sees this very clearly he will not teach us farmers to realize our true status in our present society of classes. He will only be-

wilder and befog us. He will not even be able to disabuse our mind of the foolish notion that we are capitalists.—Rudolf Einhardt, Forgan, Sask.

## Teachers and Their Salaries

The Editor.—In your issue of May 3 I notice a letter by James Carson, of Ebenezer, re teachers' salaries, in which he berates the teachers as a class of profiteering spendthrifts and cites cases which appear to prove his contentions, but since "knocking" the teachers can only produce strife rather than improved conditions, I wish to present the subject from another angle.

In the first place, I believe the teachers of public schools in our province as a class have the good of the people at heart, otherwise a large number of the schools in this district would be closed up right now, for the teachers are carrying on under suspended salaries. The farmers having had to do likewise has brought this condition about. Or stay. Is that the reason? Have we not spent for pleasure some at least of the money that should have paid our taxes? For instance, I imagine I see my friend driving about his ranch in a "Buick six" and if he is really hard up he perhaps is burning gas that the overworked wife he mentioned paid for with her last cream check.

Still the teachers' salaries do not entice me, and why? Just notice that not one in ten of our teachers intend to make that their life work and you must admit it is because the salary will not support a man for life, hence it is used only transiently by those on the road to a bigger job. Now, Mr. Editor, you see we are losing the services of the very teachers we need, to help build up our country. "But," you say, "the rural school district can not pay any more." Quite true, and just there lies the trouble. Our school system needs improving.

And how? Well, to my mind the plan of consolidated schools is the ideal thing as it gives both teacher and pupil a better chance. By this method one teacher could replace two or three and do better work. I know by experience something of the teachers' problems under the present system. Of course the consolidated system is not always practicable, though quite often the difficulties could be overcome by co-operation. In any case our present system could be improved by municipal control. For instance, why should a teacher, with over 30 pupils on the roll, teaching grades from one to ten, receive actually less money than the one in the next district who has only about 15 pupils and none over grade eight? I pay tax into both districts. A system of control where a board of say five trustees acted for the whole municipality could standardize the salaries, do away with a lot of petty strife, both in and between districts, and reduce, if not eliminate, waste and injustice. More than that, high school work could be taught within driving distance of all parts of the municipality, its cost equally distributed, and the pupils live at home while taking their courses.—M. Linton, Willmar, Sask.

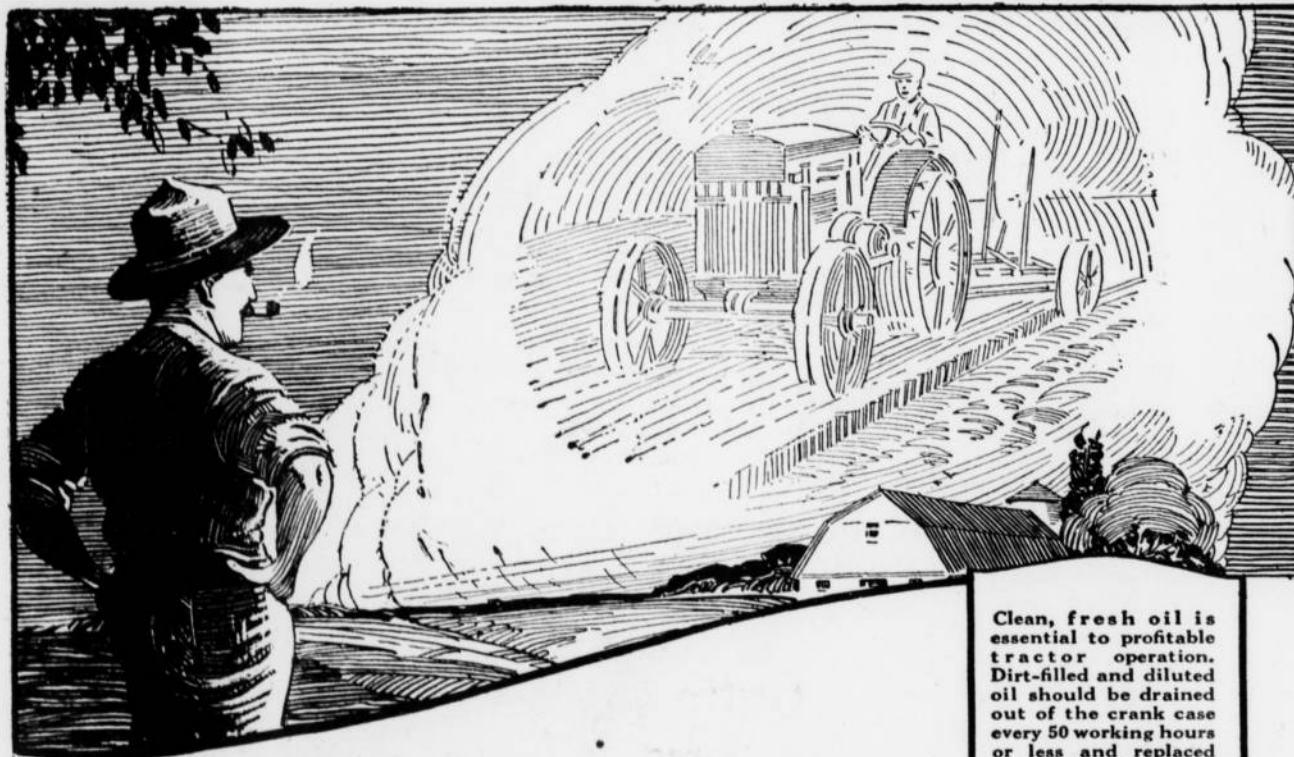
## A Wheat Pool

The Editor.—I wish to express my views through your valuable paper regarding the great problem of marketing our grain. The long-awaited decision from our federal government regarding the re-establishment of the wheat board is known at last, but with great disappointment to the farmers of the West. A movement may start now asking the provincial governments to put a compulsory wheat board in operation. However, it seems that the provincial authorities will be unable to put a wheat board in force, for the very same reasons outlined by E. L. Newcombe, deputy minister of justice, to the members of parliament in the federal house. Consequently it seems that the farmers will have to solve their own problem, instead of depending that the government shall do it for them. The old saying, "God helps those who help themselves," will be a factor in this case. It seems a natural habit for people to feel a sort of distrust and burdened when thinking of starting a new enterprise, especially of the co-operative character, but once they get started with a good system and the right sort of managers they are generally successful.

Now, how about all of us farmers in every community in the West getting together, through our local associations, and insist upon the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., which is a pure farmers' organization and are already handling grain with a view to giving the farmers a square deal under the present system (but a small proportion of it), to handle our grain by a pooling system? In other words, to start a voluntary wheat pool for the three western provinces. There should be no difficulty or special strain on the company to start the scheme in motion. Once the directors have decided upon, all they would have to do is to inform all the farmers of their policy and advise not to sell their grain locally, but take their bills of lading, storage or special bin tickets, as the case may be, and consign them to the company. In turn the farmers shall receive an advance of say 60 per cent. of the probable value of the grain and a receipt for the documents stating thereon that the company agrees to sell the grain along with others to the best advantage, and final returns to be paid according to grade by a certain date agreed upon by the company. This system has been recommended by Messrs. Stewart and Riddell, and its success depends on the farmers' support. However, I have faith, believe and trust that all the farmers will support a voluntary wheat pool and with still more enthusiasm than they have supported the Progressive movement last December. It is in our hands and all we have to do is to get busy and do it at once before it gets too late to market our 1922 crop.—A. L. Plotkin.

## Currency and Credit

The Editor.—In your issue of April 5 there appears a letter, entitled, "Currency and Credit," which is most interesting. In fact, the figures, if accurate (and I have no reason to doubt them) show without a doubt that the Bankers are "putting it over" the farmer as bad as the grain speculator and the railways and manufacturers. To think that the bankers are lending millions of money, which they have not got, and at a high rate of interest, why it is only another glaring instance of how the "big interests" are favored by the government. Surely there is work in this connection for our Canadian Council of Agriculture, and as the 10-year term of the Bank Act expires next year it is the duty of the United Farmers of the whole Dominion to get busy and see that they get more consideration in regard to the wealth which they themselves have created. If any others, like Mr. Axelsson, have any facts or useful information on the banking business I hope they will publish them and thus give us all the benefit of their information and experience.—Yours truly, E. B. Lloyd.



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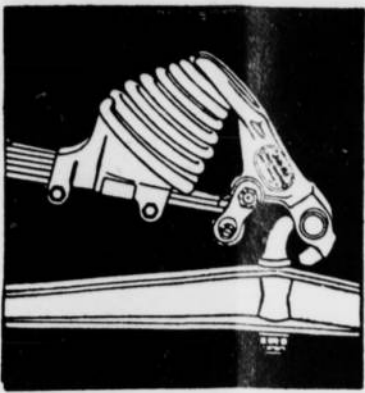
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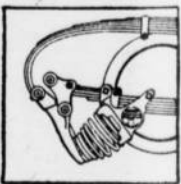
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## How to Paint Your Own Car

Continued from Page 4

and not trying to rub it in. In other words, don't brush over and over your enamel in the same place. Just remember that all you need to do is to cover the surface, spreading the material out evenly and not too thinly. On the other hand, care should be taken not to flow on too thickly, in which case the enamel will sag and run. No matter if the bristles seem to mark the enamel a little. Just flow the material on, then go away and forget it. The enamel will do the rest and you will be surprised on the little sample how mirror-like and how smooth will be the result, with no trace whatever of brush marks. Practice this a couple of times until you get the right idea. Now, after flowing on a good full coat all over the car, close your door tightly so that no dust can get in, and go away and leave it until next morning, allowing no one to go into the building. When you see it the next morning—if you have done the work properly—your car will look practically as good as when it left the factory.

Now, good as it may look, it will look very much better and stand up longer if you flow on another coat of enamel. But don't be in too big a hurry. Wait at least 48 hours. Then sandpaper the body down lightly with No. 00 sandpaper just to remove the high gloss, dust it carefully and apply the final coat, which will give a job that the factories can scarcely beat.

Now paint the chassis. This, of course, is of fairly rough material, so that all that will be necessary is to see that you cover it thoroughly with the enamel.

Do not forget, when you come to your wheels, to paint the insides of the rims, so as to protect them from the wet that works in around the tires. If the original finish is worn off the spokes and rims, sandpaper them thoroughly until smooth. Apply a coat of enamel of the selected color all over the wheels, then after 48 hours sandpaper very lightly, so as to dull the finish slightly, and apply another coat.

### Top and Seat Dressing

Put on your top and give it a coat of top dressing, and also give the cushions a coat of the same material. Top and seat dressings are turned out by several reliable makers, but you will be guided, of course, by your dealer, who ought to know the quality of material he is selling.

In the case of the car the body of which is in bad order and the fenders in good condition, proceed as outlined above, but simply sandpaper the fenders down lightly to remove the gloss and flow a coat of enamel on them. In the case of the car first mentioned, in which the finish is in good condition except that it is slightly dull, it should be cleaned thoroughly, sandpapered lightly and then a coat of enamel flowed on over the original finish. Always remember that it is necessary to have the surface you enamel perfectly smooth. If you do not, every little inequality will be accentuated by the gloss finish.

Now, the writer knows that if you handle your car as outlined above you will have a job of which you will be thoroughly proud, and which in many cases cannot be distinguished from the job done in the regular shop.

As to the cost of the material used, it should run about as follows:

One-half gallon remover, about.....\$2.25  
One pint primer, about.....1.10  
One quart enamel for body, from.... 2.25  
(depending on the color) to.....3.50  
Brushes, about (for the two).....1.75  
Turpentine ..... .50  
Enamel for the wheels, from..... .70  
(depending on the color) to..... 1.00

The writer almost forgot to draw attention to the care of your brushes. As soon as you are through enamelling, wash your brushes out thoroughly in turpentine, rubbing them repeatedly on a board, and re-dipping in the turpentine until you get them perfectly clear of enamel. Then work a little thick soap-suds into the base of them with your fingers, wash out, and shake as dry as possible. Lay the brushes out flat on a piece of paper, wrap them up, keeping the bristles straight, and put down cellar in a cool, dry place. That is the proper way to keep good brushes.

## "Sound On All Four"

*Even More Important for the Motor Car Than for the Horse*



Keep Your Car Sound On All Four Wheels With

**"Gutta Percha"**  
**Cord TIRES Fabric**

When the horse went lame, distances were not so great nor rate of travel so fast as now. Motor cars "go lame" sixty miles or more from available repairs. Quick journeys are expected from motor cars, so that delays are proportionately more serious.

On the farm, where motor cars are necessities, you cannot afford costly delays. Eliminate expensive stops, trouble and annoyance by putting "Gutta Percha" Tires on all your wheels. Keep the car "Sound On All Four Wheels!"

**"Quality All Through"**

**Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited**

Head Offices and Factories, Toronto

Branches in All Leading Cities of Canada

## Canada's Famous "MAPLE LEAF" Brands of Binder Twine



**Manufactured  
without Tariff  
Protection in  
Brantford, Ont.**

Are unequalled for  
Length, Strength  
and Evenness.

Only the best of  
fibres are used in  
the manufacture.

Every foot is rendered  
insect-proof  
by special treatment.

Every pound of  
every ball is guaranteed  
to give satisfaction.

**Don't just say "Twine." Insist on Brantford  
and eliminate your Binder Twine troubles.**

**The Brantford Cordage Co. Limited**  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO Western Office: WINNIPEG

Guide Classified Users are Boosters---Why?



# BOYS Color The Doo Dad Picture Below GIRLS

## Enter It In The Big Coloring Contest

All you need do is to color the picture and send it to me. You do not have to send a subscription or anything to compete. There are ten Doo Dad books given away every week to the boys and girls sending in the best. That isn't all. I have planned another Contest where every boy and girl gets a chance to get a big, valuable prize if they do what I say.

**Just Do This** When you send in the picture you have colored send along a subscription to The Guide, and you not only compete for one of the ten books I give away every week, but you sure get a prize of a Doo Dad book and a chance to win one of the 200 BIG PRIZES at the end of the Contest.

### 200 Prizes Worth \$500.00 Free to Boys and Girls

You can compete every week if you wish as long as you send a subscription to The Guide with every colored picture you send. I give one Doo Dad book for each subscription, and one entry in the big Contest, but remember the more entries you have the more your chances are of winning one of the big prizes.

### Do You Want a Valuable Prize?

There's no reason why you shouldn't win one of them

**FOR BOYS**—There is a gold watch, Waltham movement; also a "Radiolite" watch, "tells time in the dark"; a dandy .22 rifle that would bring joy to any boy, also a flashlight, pocket knives, tie pins, cuff links, baseball outfits and dozens of other things that boys want but can't buy. **FOR GIRLS**—A beautiful gold wrist watch, Waltham with expansion bracelet; solid gold pendants, stone set; tennis racquet, hammock, and countless prizes of the better kind that any girl would be glad to own. Some of the big prizes are for the home. You would be proud to make a present to mother or daddy of a chest of silverware, a Simmons bed, a dinner set, a McClary three-burner oil stove and oven.

I cannot tell you more about them here, but when you send in the picture you have colored and a subscription I'll send you a picture of all the prizes and a complete list of them.

### THIS IS YOUR BIG CHANCE

Make up your mind to be a winner, to enter a big contest and win a big prize. I'm sure you can do it.

Subscriptions may be either new or renewal; they all count the same. They can be taken at the rate of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. These subscriptions can be secured from your neighbors, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister, mother or daddy, but your own cannot be accepted.

### REMEMBER—

The Contest closes August 31. It will be necessary to start now so that you can put your best work in on your coloring.

Doc Sawbones

### Winners of Doo Dad Books

WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1922

ROLF AHNERT, M., ALTA.

ORAL DAY, R., SASK.

FLORENCE HAMILTON, A., MAN.

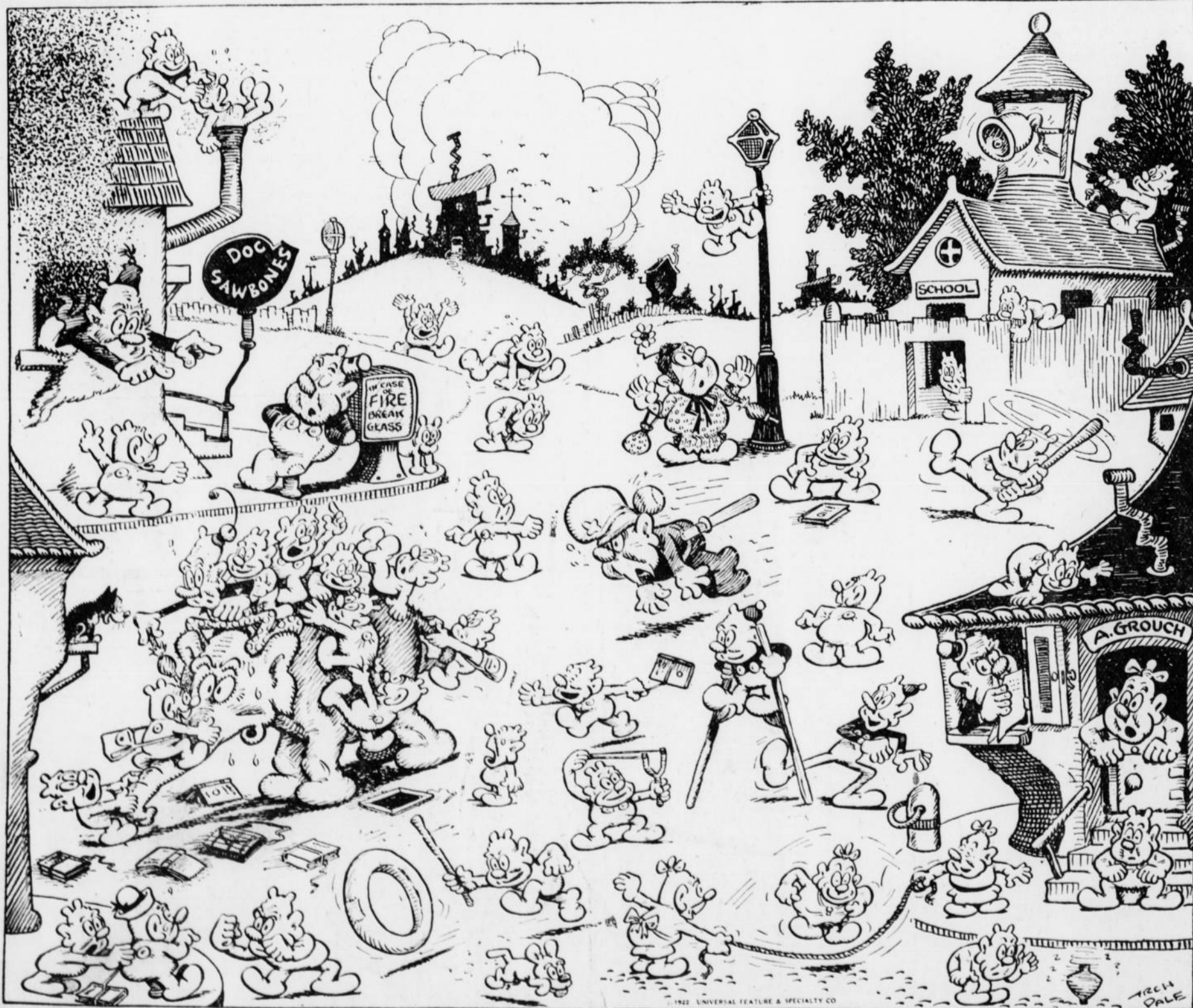
IOLA GERMAIN, U., SASK.

EDNA WADDINGTON, N., SASK.



Every week I've been giving away five Doo Dad books. With the week ending June 17, and every week from then until the end of August, I'm going to give ten books.

Doc Sawbones



The Doo Dads like the springtime—when the snow has melted and the grass begins to get green on the hill sides. The Doo Dads like lunch time when they open their lunch boxes to find bread and jam and doughnuts and custard pie. But best of all the Doo Dads like four o'clock when school is over, for then the fun begins. See the brave little girlie Doo Dads in front of Old Man Grouch's shop jumping the rope with never a miss and the little Doo Dad spinning his singing top. Poly has a new pair of stilts and is very proud of them, but he had better keep his eye on his twin brother Poly or he will take a tumble.

The base-ball fans are warming up. Babe Ruth himself could not have made a prettier hit and it surely would have been a home run had not Flannelfeet been in the way. The

little rascal on top of the schoolhouse is ringing the school bell—clangity clang—but the Doo Dads know that school is over and pay no attention to it. The little fellow that climbed the lamp post is quite an acrobat and the old Lady Doo Dad is terribly frightened and is quite sure that he will fall and break his neck. Doctor Sawbones is very much excited. The Doo Dad on the roof put the little fellow on top of Old Doc's chimney and is holding him there. The smoke began to come out of the stove and filled the house and it is now pouring out of the window in a big black cloud. Doc Sawbones is sure that his house is on fire and is trying to get Sleepy Sam to turn in an alarm but old Sleepy is only half finished with his nap and by the time he wakes up there will be no need.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 16, 1922

**WHEAT**—The tone to the market during the past week has been bearish with prices showing a further decline for the week of several cents per bushel, the distant future showing more strength than the nearby option. Both the local and American markets continue to be governed largely by weather conditions which have been very favorable over both the winter and spring wheat areas. There continues to be a good demand for cash wheat especially No. 1 and 2 Northern, but offerings are not large. Very little export business reported, foreign buyers being evidently in no hurry to place their requirements. Market will no doubt continue to be a weather proposition for some time.

**OATS**—Dull and featureless market with prices slightly easier in sympathy with weakness in other grains, very little business being done. 2 C.W.'s in fairly good demand but other grains not wanted.

**BARLEY**—Very little interest taken in this grain; weakness in other grains reflected on this market also, prices showing a loss of about 1½ cents for the week.

**FLAX**—Market declined sharply early in the week, but has recovered all lost ground. Excellent demand by crushers for No. 1 flax.

## WINNIPEG FLOURS

June 12 to June 17 inclusive	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 123	122½	125	123½	124½	124	126½	175	
Oct 114½	115½	118	115½	116½	217½	118½	138½	
Oats—								
July 51½	51½	52½	51½	51½	51½	52	46½	
O-t. 45½	45½	46½	44½	45	45½	46½	45½	
Barley—								
July 65½	64	65½	64½	64½	64½	66	78½	
Oct. 60½	59½	60½	61½	60½	60½	61½	75	
Flax—								
July 216½	212½	219½	220½	238½	234	222	181	
Oct. 204½	200½	203½	210	216	214½	210½	183½	
Rye—								
July 88½	88½	90½	89½	89½	89	91½	145	

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.38½ to \$1.49½; No. 1 northern, \$1.37½ to \$1.44½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.36½ to \$1.45½; No. 2 northern, \$1.34½ to \$1.41½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.27½ to \$1.42½; No. 3 northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.35½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.37½ to \$1.42½; No. 1 hard, \$1.29½ to \$1.34½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.16½ to \$1.21½; No. 1, \$1.11½ to \$1.16½; No. 2 amber, \$1.13½ to \$1.18½; No. 2, \$1.08½ to \$1.13½; No. 3 amber, \$1.06½ to \$1.15½; No. 3, \$1.04½ to \$1.09½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 54½c to 55c; No. 3 yellow, 52½ to 53½c; No. 4 yellow, 51c to 51½c; No. 2 mixed, 53½c to 54c; No. 3 mixed, 51c to 52c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c to 32½c; No. 4 white, 30½c to 31½c; No. 4 white, 29½c to 30½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 52c to 54c; medium to good, 48c to 51c; lower grades, 43c to 47c. Rye—No. 2, 83½c to 84½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.45 to \$2.47.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending June 16. Receipts this week: Cattle 3,657; hogs 3,655; sheep 545. Last week: Cattle 2,436; hogs 3,762; sheep 473.

For some time past through our market letter we have advised farmers against shipping unfinished steers and thin cows. In a great many cases this advice has not been acted upon, the result being that this week this market has been flooded with a

Reports from the central livestock markets indicate that the heavy run of unfinished grass cattle is increasing, due to persistently dry pasture conditions in certain areas. Farmers who can possibly do so are urged to keep their cattle on grass till freeze-up and grain them during the winter, marketing during the spring season of relatively high prices. Cattle raisers who followed this policy last year under similar conditions profited by so doing.

heavy run of unfinished cattle that have been on grass about one month, just long enough to make them soft. These are exactly the kind that the packers will not buy. We wish again, as plain as print can make it, to warn shippers to keep their unfinished cattle on pasture, as prices have

## WHEAT PRICES

June 12 to June 17, inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
June 12	129	125	115½	104	94	83
13	129½	125½	115½	102½	93½	82½
14	132	127½	117½	105	96	85
15	130½	125½	115½	103½	94½	83½
16	131½	126½	116½	104½	95½	84½
17	131½	126½	116½	104	95	84
Week Ago	133½	129½	119½	107½	97½	86½
Year Ago	184	183	177	167	—	—

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 12 to June 17, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
June 12	74	52	49½	49½	47½	44½	64½	63½	59½	59½	216½	212½	196½	87½	
13	73½	51½	49½	49½	46½	44½	63½	62½	58½	56½	215	209	192	89	
14	77	52	50	50	48½	45½	64	63½	60	58½	223½	217	201	89½	
15	75½	51½	49½	49½	47½	44½	63½	62½	59½	57	214	227	214	89	
16	76½	51½	49½	49½	46½	43½	64	63½	59½	57½	215½	234	220	88½	
17	76	51½	49½	49½	46½	43½	64	62½	59½	57	239	230	216	88½	
Week Ago	77½	52½	50	50	47½	45	65½	64	60½	58½	222	217	202	90	
Year Ago	...	47½	43½	43½	41½	40½	78½	75½	69	69	180½	176½	151	145	

## Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Hens 18c-20c  
Roosters (any age) 16c-18c  
Turkeys, 9 to 15 lbs. 26c  
Eggs Highest Market Price  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Sask. Prompt returns.  
**THE ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY**  
97 AIKINS ST., WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Fowl 18c-20c Young Roosters 16c-18c  
Ducks 18c Geese 26c  
Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over 24c  
Old Tombs Highest Market Price  
Eggs and Broilers  
The above are all live weight prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed within 24 hours of receipt of shipment.  
**STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY, 43 Charles St., WINNIPEG**

## Top Prices for Cream

# City Dairy Service

—is an absolute assurance to the farmer of top prices, highest grading, correct weight and prompt settlement for his cream. What is rapidly becoming the biggest and best Dairy Service in Winnipeg can only be built up and maintained on altogether fair and equitable treatment of producers as well as consumers. To test this assurance—

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO

# CITY DAIRY LTD.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

James M. Carruthers, President and General Manager  
James W. Hillhouse, Secretary-Treasurer

Highest Possible Grading

One Man Can Move 300 to 800 Bushels of Grain An Hour With the

## LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Elevate, clean and grade your grain in one operation. A powerful fan does all the work. Only one moving part. No buckets, chains or gears to get out of order. No inside scooping necessary. One man can move it. Assembled or taken down in five minutes. Costs only half as much as old style elevators. Pays for itself in a few days.

**FREE!** Send name today for FREE Booklet describing the Liberty Grain Blower and special 1922 price offer.

**LINK MFG. CO., Dept. L, Portage La Prairie, Man.**

## THE CANADA SECURITY ASSURANCE CO.

One of the Largest Companies on the Continent writing

## HAIL INSURANCE

Assets Exceed \$125,000,000

Branches:  
CALGARY  
REGINA  
WINNIPEG



# 25¢

## You can now get this box of WITCH HAZEL Toilet Soap

for twenty-five cents (3 cakes in a box)



For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 19-4**

## SOLICITORS—PATENT & LEGAL

## INVENTORS

Manufacturers always consider good inventions. Fortunes are made from New Ideas to suit modern times. Send for Free List of Ideas to be invented.

**THE RAMSAY COMPANY**  
ARNPRIOR Patent Solicitors ONTARIO

## NOTICE

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM.** Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,** barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8.

## Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

**STRAWBERRIES, DEPENDABLE, \$2.85 STAND-** ard crate. Price list, 20 varieties other fruits, sent on request. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 22-4

**TO CLEAR—PURE HONEY, DELIVERED** your station, Amber, two 60-pound cans, \$17. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 25-3

**PRESERVING FRUITS—CHERRIES, APRICOTS, plums, etc.** Order direct from growers. Write now for prices. Jas. Moffat, Westbank, B.C. 25-3

**FOR SALE—RHUBARB, 2½ CENTS PER** pound. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-2

**GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; STRAWBERRIES,** \$3.25. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 23-8

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

## UNIVERSAL FLY TRAP

(PATENTED)

MADE to fit snugly on the top of the outside screen door. Flies attracted by the smell of cooking gather on the door and naturally crawl upwards and enter the trap through holes in the bottom. When trap is full, detach from door, pour in boiling water, open the cap, dump out dead flies, replace on door.

Sent postpaid to any address for \$1.25.

L. McLEOD

450 NOTRE DAME AVE. WINNIPEG

**TURN A VALVE AND COOK OR HEAT THE** Oliver oil-gas burner makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. Burns coal oil (kerosene); cooks, bakes better, cheaper, keeps home warmer; you regulate flame; no fires to start; no dirt; simple, safe, easily put in or taken out; no damage to stove. For literature, address Keenan, 672 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg. 23-2

**DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES AND** combs will relieve headache. Brushes, \$1.50; \$2.75, \$4.00, postpaid. Ladies combs, \$1.00; gent's, 75c. P. Moon, 2039 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man. 23-8

**SOME GOPHERS ARE DESTROYED EVERY** year, but under our system you get the whole family at once. Results speak for themselves. Send \$1.00 for sample box of 50. Gopher Gas Co., Box 1013, Weyburn, Sask. 25-3

**BROATCH GOPHER VIRUS, GUARANTEED** to exterminate, we've proved it. Testimonials furnished. \$2.50 and \$5.00 bottle, mailed. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 24-3

**FOR SALE—QUILTS MADE FROM CLEAN** carded wool, size 70-72. \$8.50. Box 110, Leslie, Sask. 23-3



## Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.  
Poultry. Situations Wanted.  
Seeds. Solicitors—Patent and  
Farm Lands. Legal.  
Farm Machinery and Taxidermy.  
Autos. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,  
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.  
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.  
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.  
etc.

## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

## CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

**BULLS FOR SALE AT BEEF ANGUS**—We have six choice registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 13 to 15 months, to clear at \$75 each; practically 8½c. pound. Act now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 24-3

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bulls, one four years, one 15 months. M. E. Bantling, Highgate, Sask. 22-5

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, REGISTERED**, first prize Saskatoon 1920 bull sale. William Stewart, Celtic, Sask. 24-2

## Shorthorns

**SELLING—SMALL HERD OF EIGHT PURE-BRED** Shorthorns; leaving farm. N. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 24-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL**, roan, quiet, three years, \$110. O. Holland, Dilke, Sask. 24-2

**THREE DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS**, 13-15 months, \$90 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 25-3

**SHORTHORNS—YEARLING BULLS, COWS** and heifers. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 24-2

## Holsteins

## MODERN MILKING MARVELS



For Milk, Butter,  
Cheese, Veal, Beef

**HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIANS ARE  
UNRIVALLED.**

If You Can't Buy a  
Herd Buy a Heifer.

Free Booklets and all information from Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

BOX 148 BRANTFORD, ONT.

**THE PROVEN HOLSTEIN BULL, LEE PRINCE** Angelle Dekol, four years, son of Prince Angelle Mechtild, with over 30 R.O.P. daughters; tuberculin tested; photo and full particulars on application. Elwell Tamarac Stock Farm, Blackfalds, Alta. 21-5

## Herefords

**SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES**, all ages, tested for tuberculin, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 24-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS**, Anxiety and Fairfax strains. Percy Williams, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 24-3

**SELLING—YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS**, registered, \$75 each. James Kidd, Nokomis, Sask. 24-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL**, 14 months. Douglas Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 25-3

## Ayrshires

**TEN MILK COWS, AYRSHIRE GRADES**, also heifers. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 24-3

## SWINE—Berkshires

## BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

**SIXTY** head of splendid young stock ready to ship. Long, smooth, short legged. **\$15 and \$20 Each, Express Prepaid.** Pairs and trios unrelated. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

**BERKSHIRE BOARS, AMES RIVAL BREEDING**, March and April litters, \$15 each at eight weeks, with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Creelman Agricultural Society, Creelman, Sask. 20-1

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES \$12 TO \$15**, eight weeks, sired by son of Ames Rival 202. Only good bacon-type sows kept. April, May, June pigs. Woodleigh Farms, Ed. Sullivan, Broderick, Sask. 23-4

**SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS**, April farrow, A1 choice ones; females, \$15 each, at eight weeks old; registration papers included. C. N. Dancy, Drawer No. 1, Mawer, Sask. 25-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES PIGS FROM** long mature sows, April and May litters, \$15 and \$20 each, according to age, and can furnish unrelated pairs. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 25-6

**SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES**, registered. April farrow, boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$16. May farrow, boar pigs, \$13; sow pigs, \$14. John Giles, Crossfield, Alta. 25-6

**FOR SALE—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE BOARS**, \$14, from mature sows. D. J. Hill, Makinuk, Man. 24-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, AMES** Rival strain, either sex; only choice sold, \$15. Stewart and White, Pasewick, Sask. 25-4

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE**, April, May litters, eight weeks, \$15. C. E. Hicks, North Battleford, Sask. 23-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES**, \$15 each, unrelated pairs, June delivery. Wm. Termuende, Lanigan, Sask. 23-4

**SELLING—BACON BERKSHIRES, PEDIGREED**, prize stock, \$12.50. W. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 24-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE MAY PIGS, BACON** type, \$15 each, or two for \$25, at eight weeks old. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 24-4

**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE** ones, at \$10 and \$12 each. L. Fahner, Chauvin, Alta. 24-2

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW**, \$15 each. Peter McDonald, Virdean, Man. 22-4

**CHOICE BERKSHIRES, MAY IS LITTER**, \$14. Ship C.N. or C.P. Geo. A. Park, Varbo, Sask. 25-1

## Poland-Chinas

**MODERN BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS**, NOW ready to ship, from imported sires and dams, \$40 each; from Canadian bred sows and imported boars at \$20. Our boar, by Pick, by the renowned Pickett. Our pigs are those of the bacon type. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta.

**FOR BIGGER AND BETTER POLAND-CHINAS**, write Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 25-1

## Hampshires

**POPULAR GROVE HAMPSHIRE—35** WEANLINGS, from imported sows, \$20 each; from Canadian bred sows, \$15 each. Bred gilts, beauties, to farrow in August, \$40 and \$45 each. Papers included. T. G. Ratcliff, Gladstone, Man.

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL**—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## Yorkshires

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED** pairs, March, April, May, sired by prize winners, \$15 and \$20 each. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 20-6

**YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, MARCH**, April, May pigs; any number; sire grand champion, Brandon; dams unbeatable. \$20. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 22-6

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